

Effects of drought on inland fishes of California

**California Aquatic Bioassessment
Workgroup**

Oct 21, 2015

Peter B. Moyle

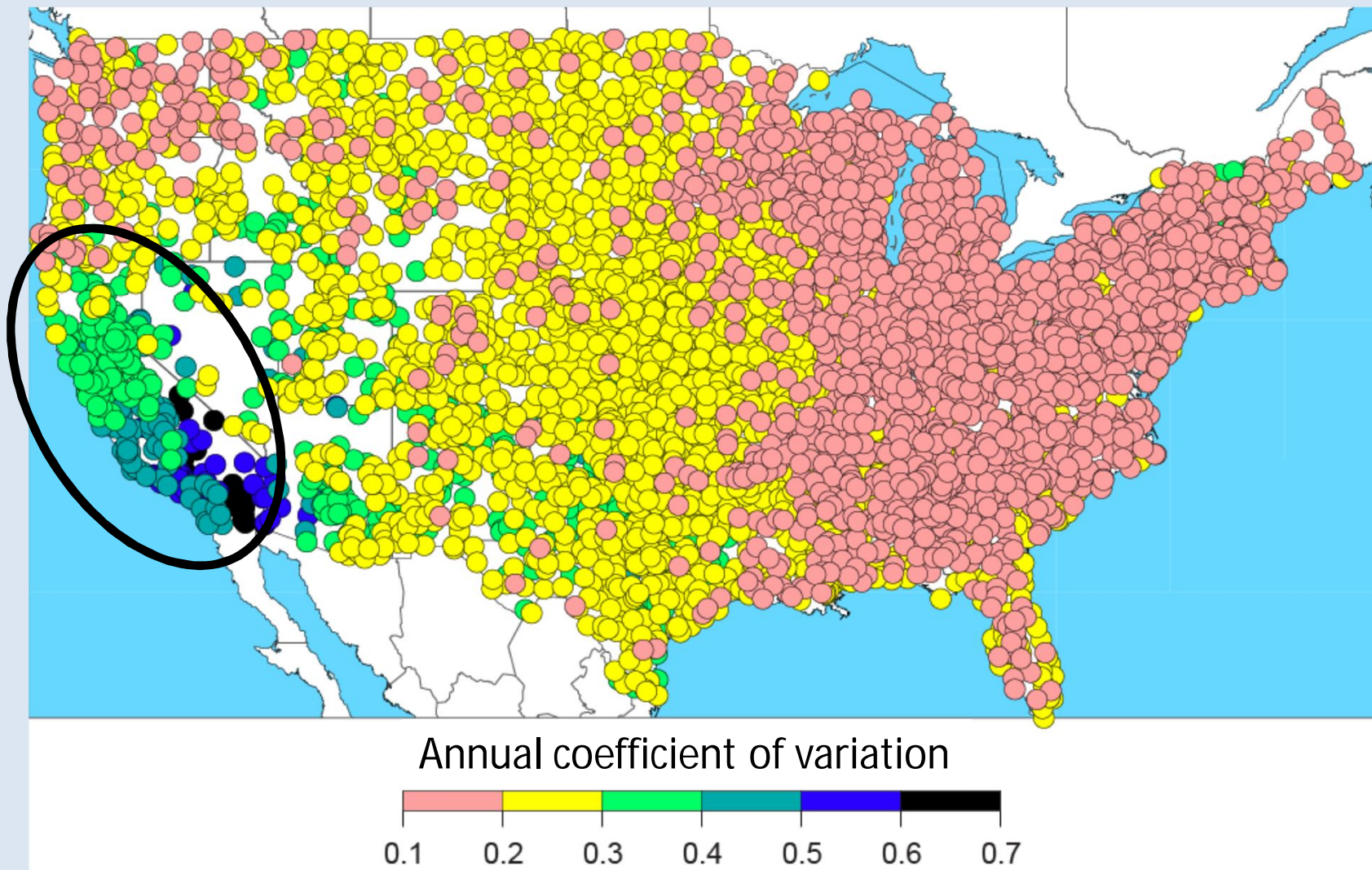


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CENTER FOR WATERSHED SCIENCES



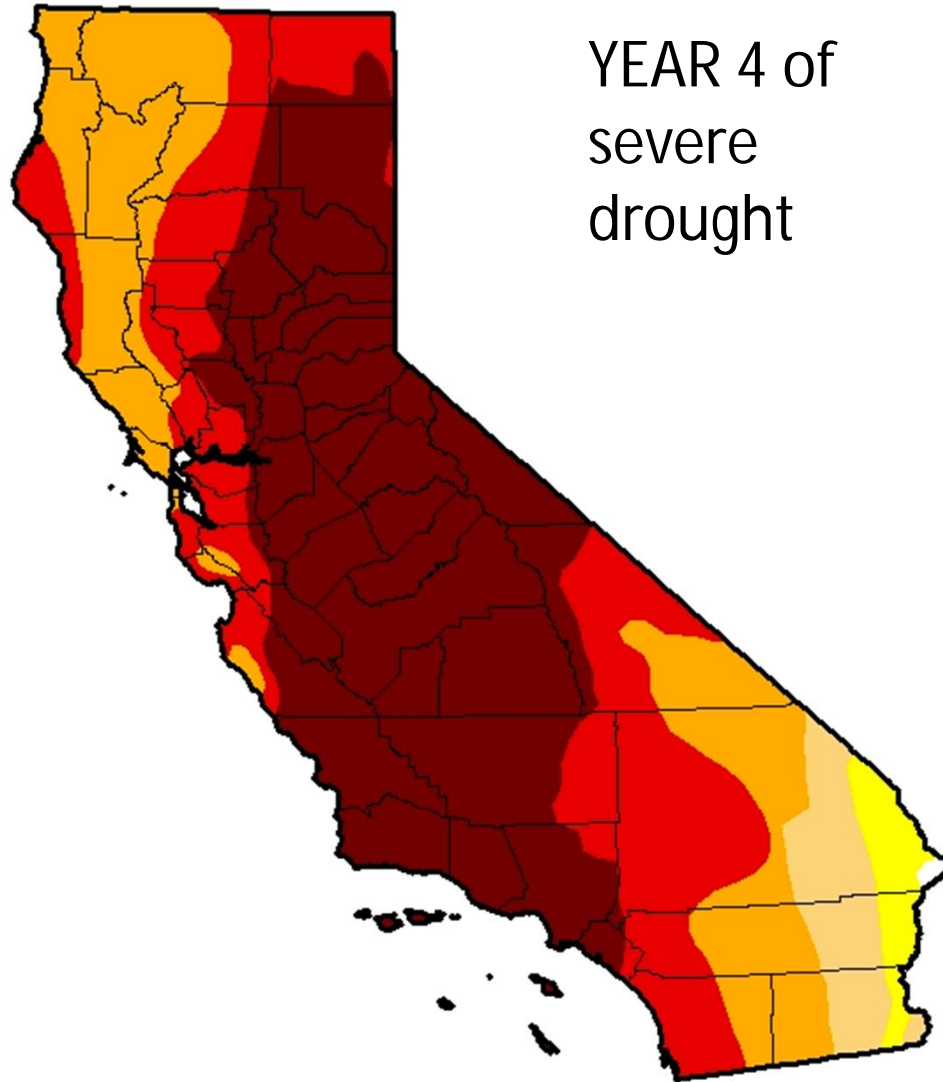
Most annual rainfall variability in US



NOTES: Dots represent the coefficient of variation of total annual precipitation at weather stations for 1951-2008, Larger values have more year-to-year variability.

SOURCE: Dettinger, M., F. Ralph, T. Das, P. Neiman, and D. Cayan (2011), "Atmospheric Rivers, Floods and the Water Resources of California," *Water*, 3(2), 445-478.

U.S. Drought Monitor California



YEAR 4 of
severe
drought

August 25, 2015

(Released Thursday, Aug. 27, 2015)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.14	99.86	97.35	92.36	71.08	46.00
Last Week 8/18/2015	0.14	99.86	97.35	92.36	71.08	46.00
3 Months Ago 5/26/2015	0.14	99.86	98.71	93.91	66.60	46.73
Start of Calendar Year 12/30/2014	0.00	100.00	98.12	94.34	77.94	32.21
Start of Water Year 9/30/2014	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.04	81.92	58.41
One Year Ago 8/26/2014	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.42	81.92	58.41

Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Sierra Nevada snowpack is much worse than thought: a 500-year low

LA Times Sept 14, 2015

Snowpack reflects drought severity

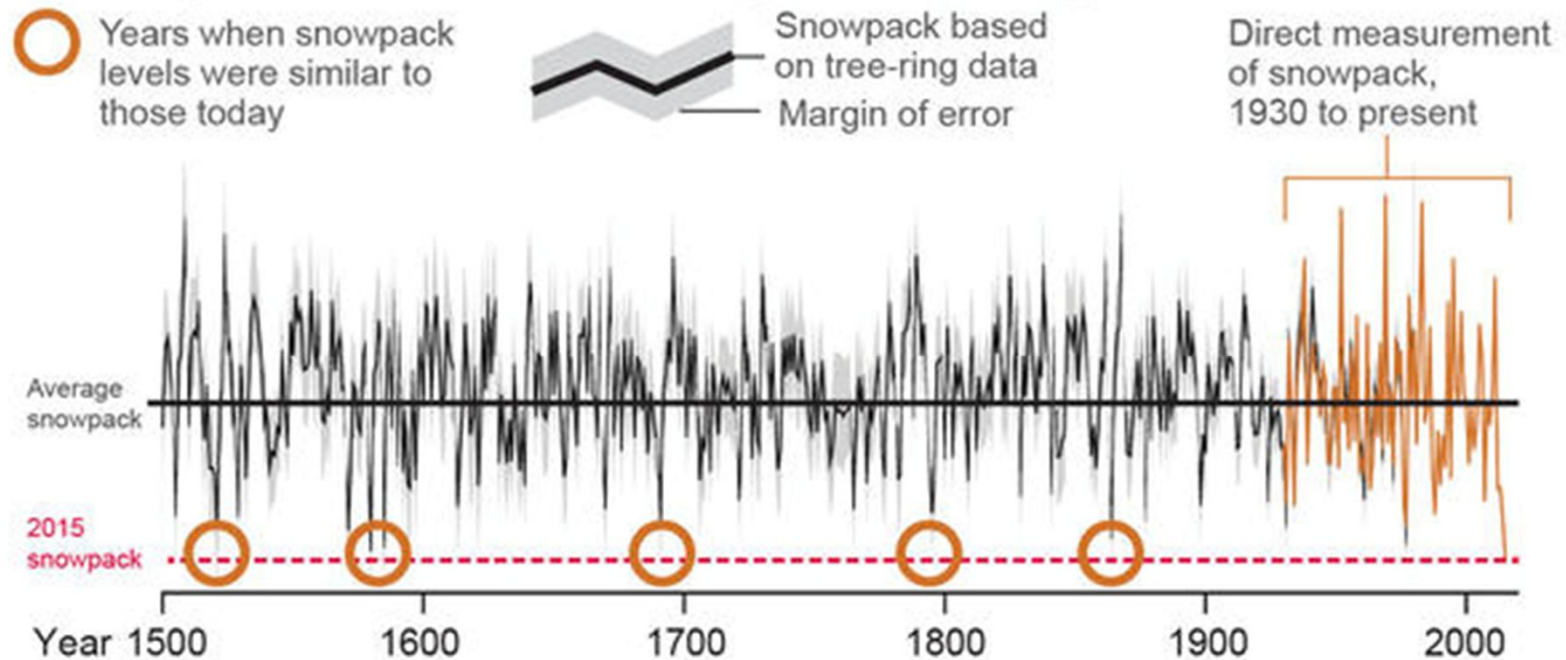
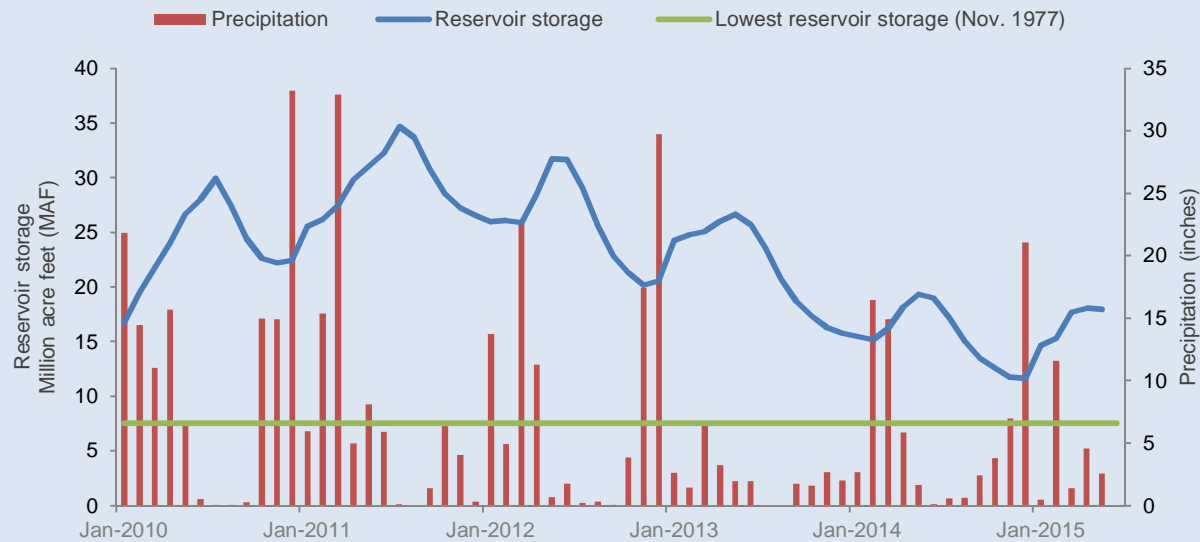


Chart image provided by University of Arizona.

Source: Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona

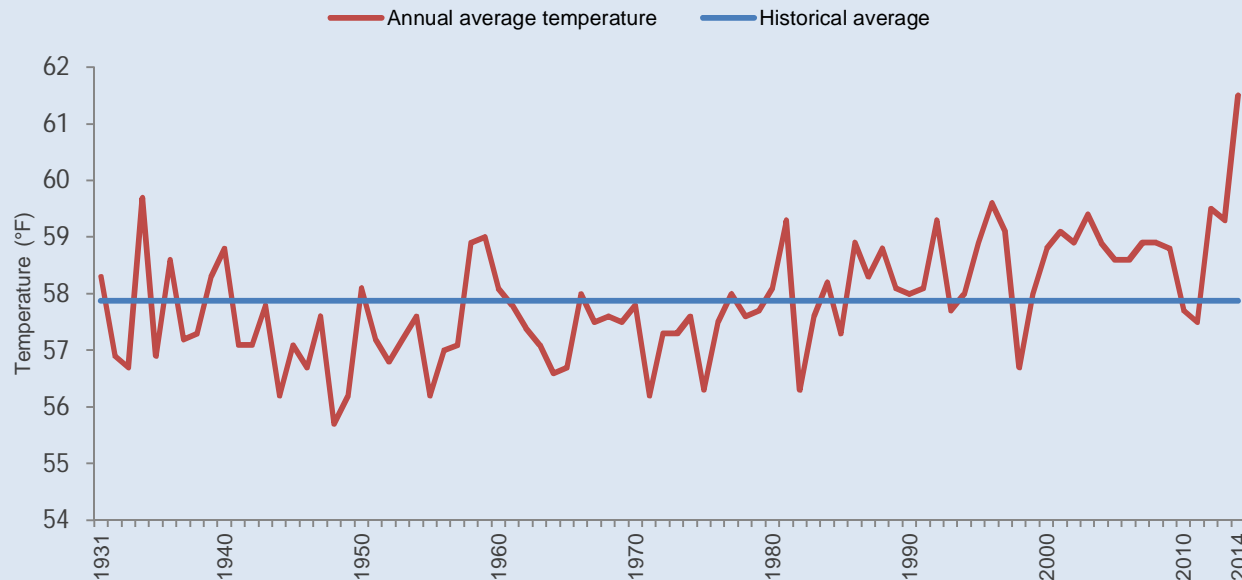
@latimesgraphics

Water Stored in Reservoirs has Fallen



PPIC 2015

CA is experiencing record heat



Drought effects:

Three sectors

Cities
Farms
Environment



Cities

So far...

- Investments paid off
- Regional cooperation
- Conservation working

“California urban water use drops 27.3 percent, exceeds 25% mandate...”

Press release SWRCB July 30, 2015

Economic impacts likely to remain small



Thanks to Jay Lund

PPIC WATER POLICY CENTER

Agriculture



Gregory Urquiaga/UC Davis

2015 Estimated Agricultural Drought Impacts

Description	Impact	Base year levels	Percent change
Surface water shortage (million acre-ft)	8.7	18.0	-48%
Groundwater replacement (million acre-ft)	6.0	8.4	72%
Net water shortage (million acre-ft)	2.7	26.4	-10%
Drought-related idle land (acres)	540,000	1.2 million*	45%
Crop revenue losses (\$)	\$900 million	\$35 billion	2.6%
Dairy and livestock revenue losses (\$)	\$350 million	\$12.4 billion	2.8%
Costs of additional pumping (\$)	\$590 million	\$780 million	75.5%
Net revenue loss (\$)	\$1.8 billion	\$48 billion	3.7%
Total economic impact (\$)	\$2.7 billion	NA	NA
Direct job losses (farm seasonal)	10,100	200,000 [#]	5.1%
Total job losses	21,000	NA	NA

* NASA-ARC estimate of normal Central Valley idle land.

[#] Total agriculture employment is about 412,000, of which 200,000 is farm production.

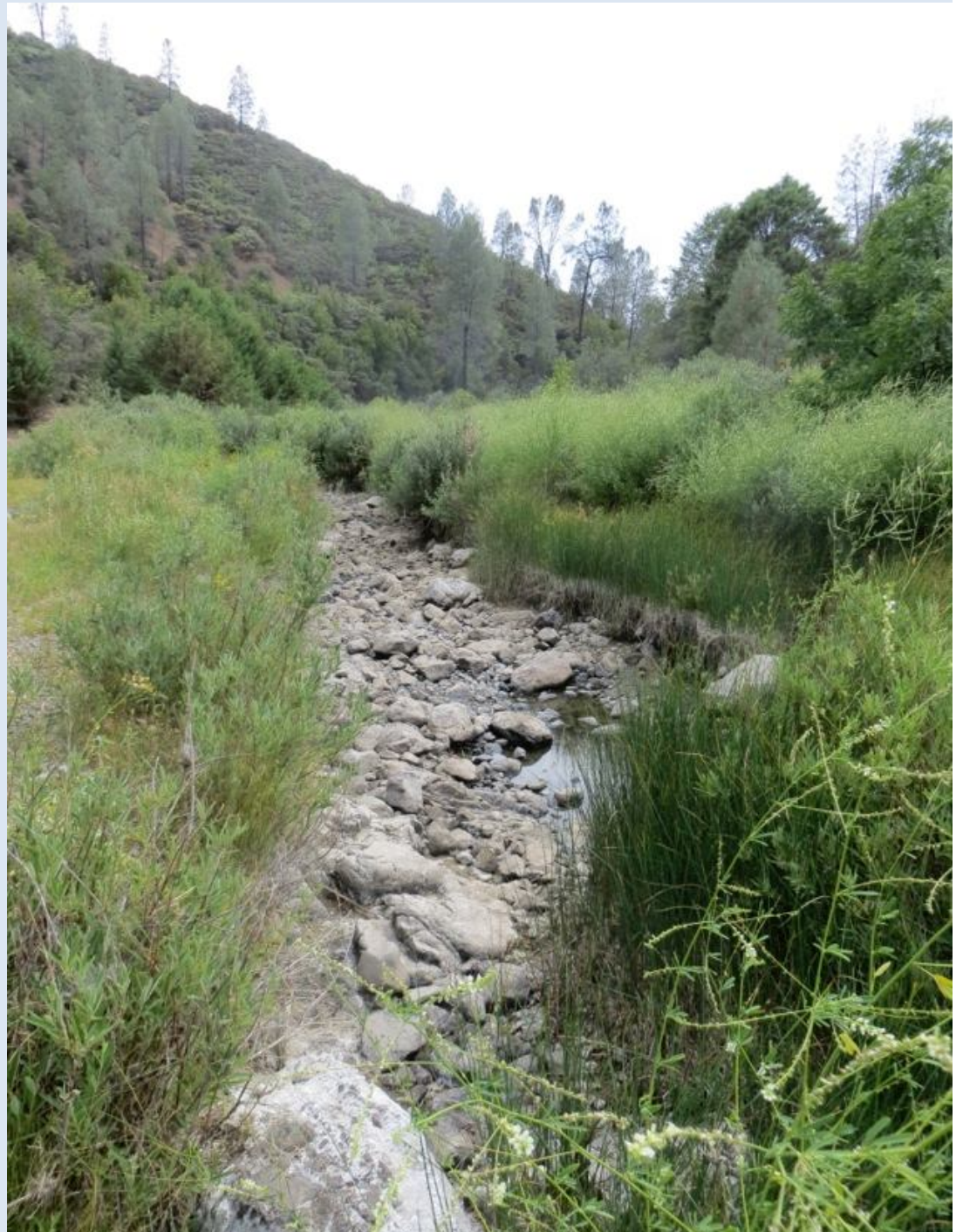
Drought & Agriculture 2015: UCD Study

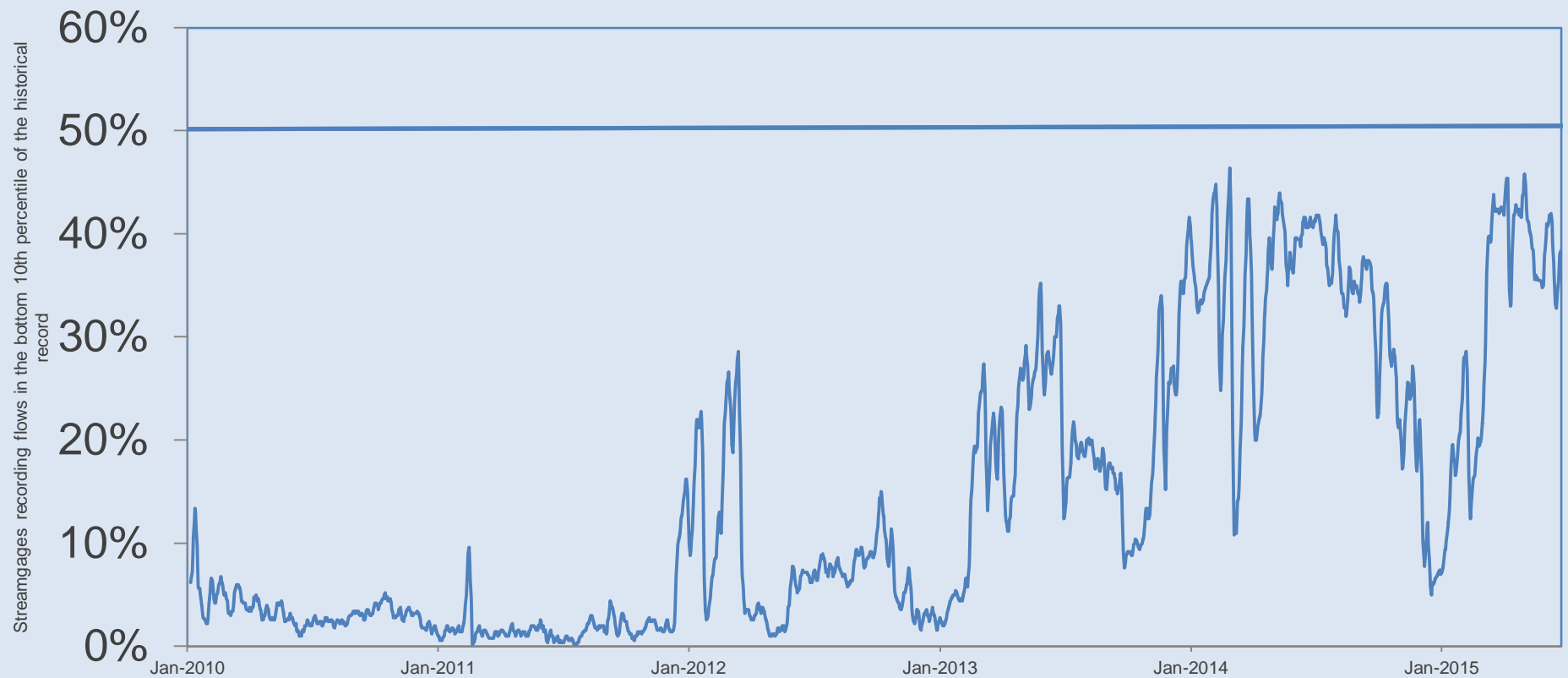
“The agricultural economy continues to grow in this fourth year of drought thanks to the state’s vast but declining stores of groundwater...”

“We are getting by well this year –much better than many had predicted- but there is no free lunch” Richard Howitt

Drought
effects:

Environment





40+% CA stream gages recording flows in lowest 10% of historic flows (PPIC 2015)

Environmental water has low priority:

Temporary Urgency Change Petitions

- State Water Resources Control Board
- Relax environmental flow and WQ requirements
- 2014 400,000 acre feet “water savings”
- 2015 683,000 acre feet “water savings”
- Mostly reduced Delta outflow

***1+ million af of environmental water
appropriated for other purposes***

Lund's Drought Test Grades

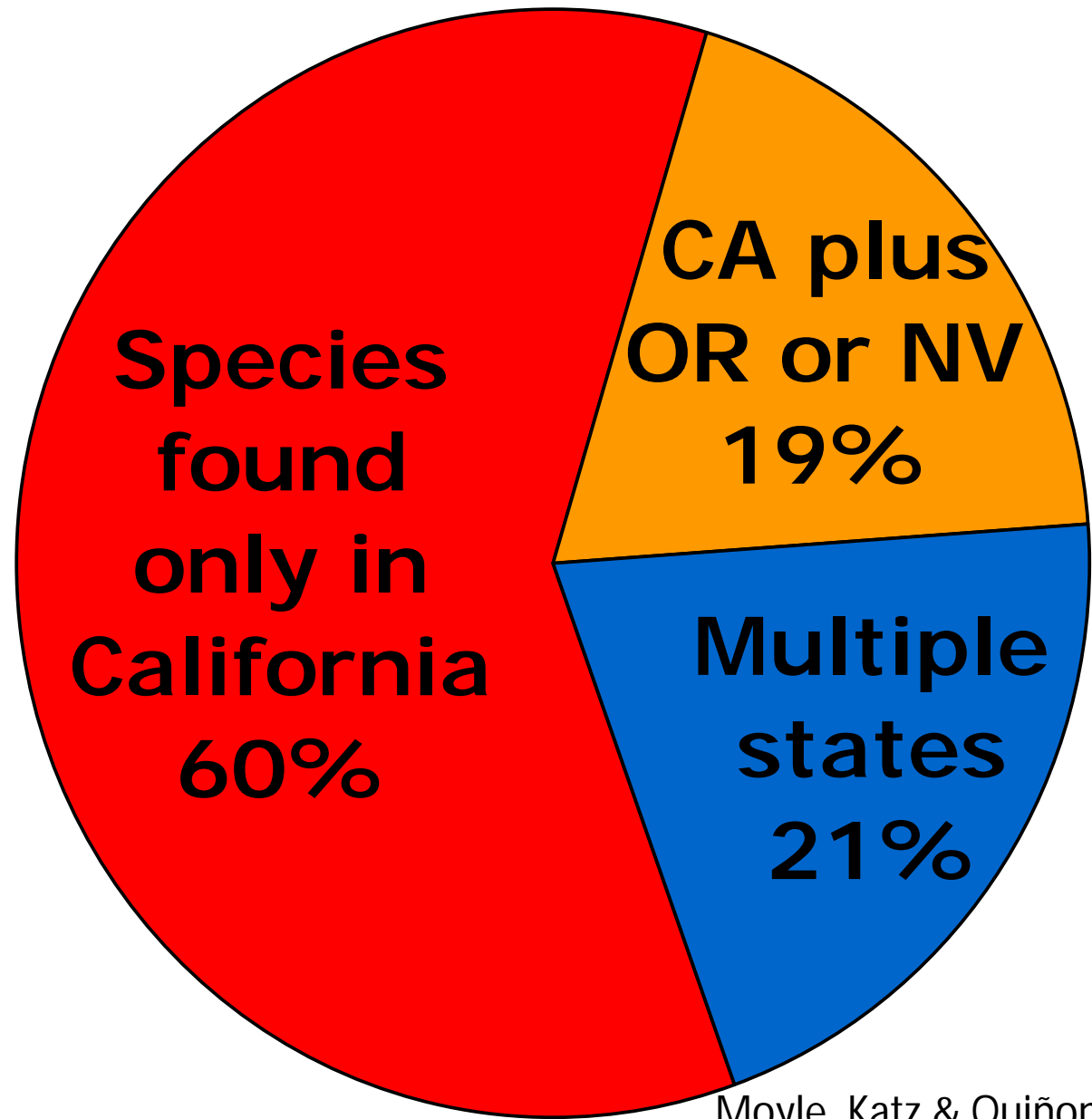
Group	Tentative grade?	Comments to parents
Urban	A-	Excellent preparation; sometimes shows lack of regard for others in class; learned much from last test.
Agriculture	B+	Good preparation, mostly. Quick learners.
Environment	D	Unprepared for test, or studied for a different test.
Government agencies	B	Test largely unexpected, but adapted with only some delay. Need to continue working together in future.

Drought effects on native fishes:

131 species



79%
endemic

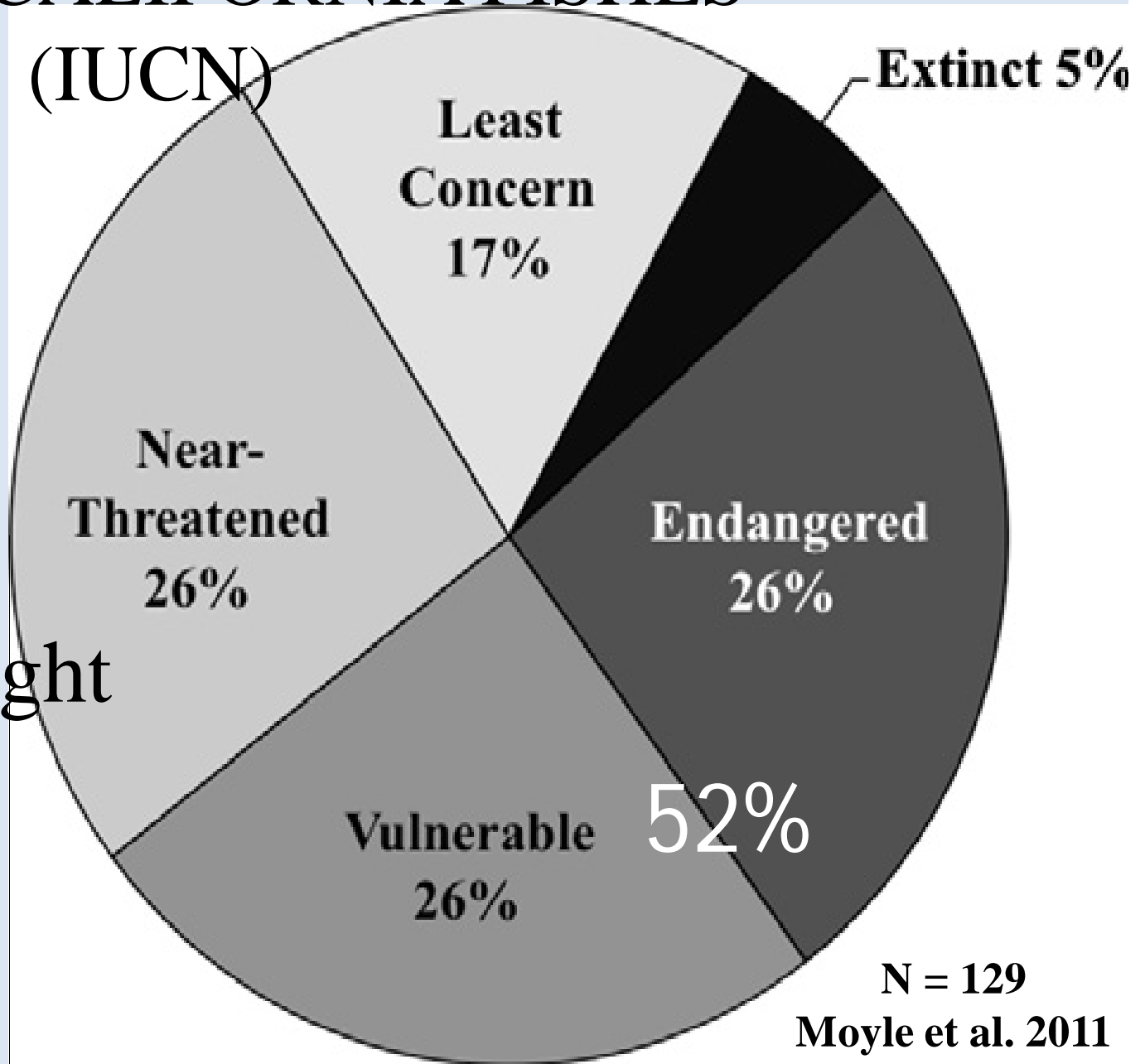


Moyle, Katz & Quiñones
Biological Conservation,
Vol 144, issue 10, Oct. 2011

STATUS OF CALIFORNIA FISHES

83%

extinct or
declining
before drought



63 species



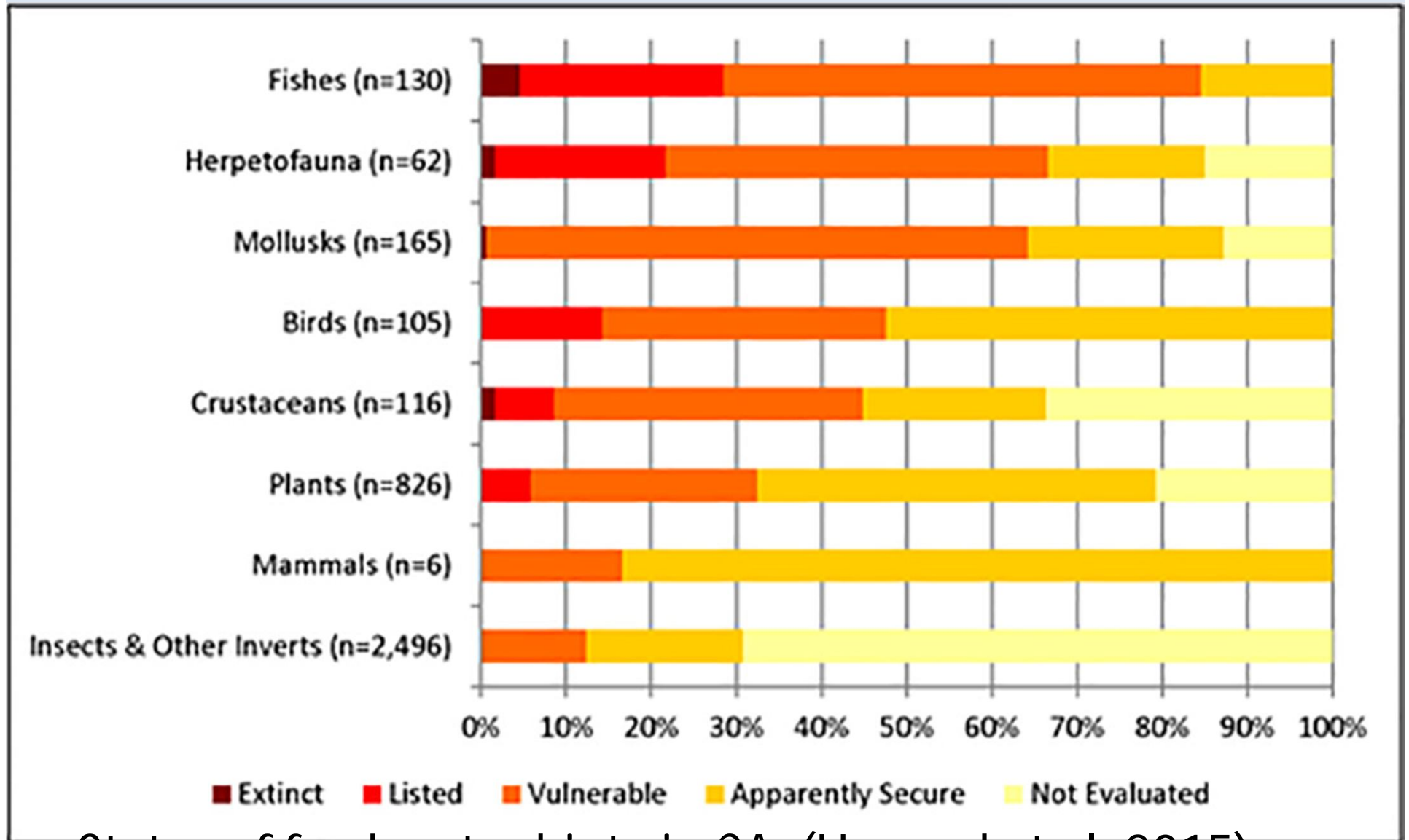
"Fish Species of Special Concern in California." 2015 CDFW

30 species

listed under state and federal ESAs

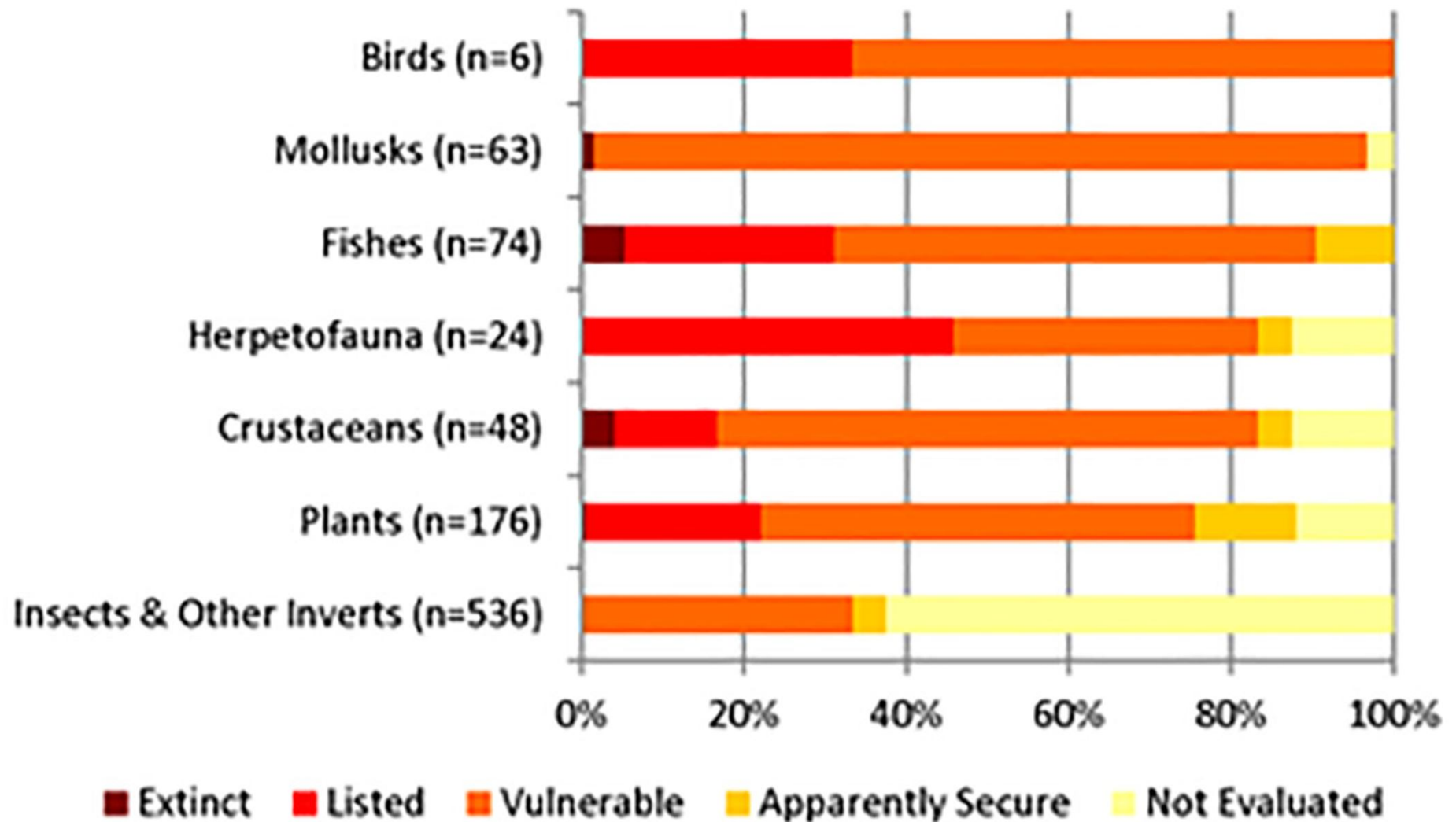


More than fishes are in trouble!



Status of freshwater biota in CA (Howard et al. 2015)

Status of Endemic Aquatic Species

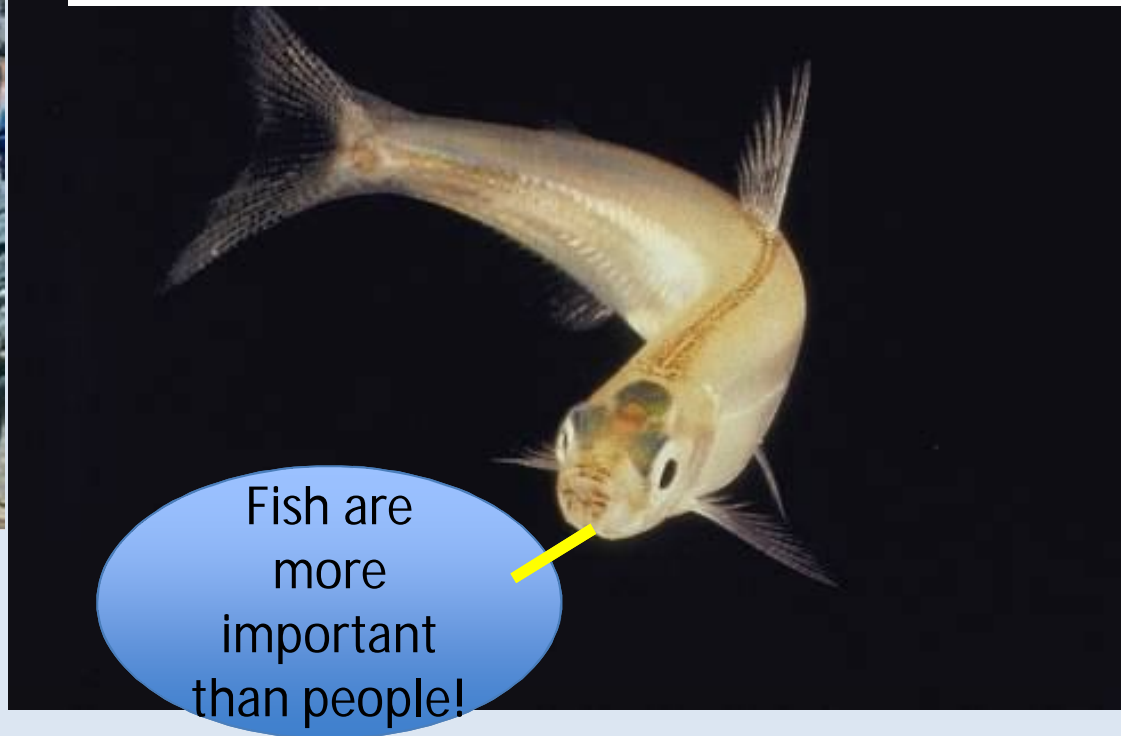
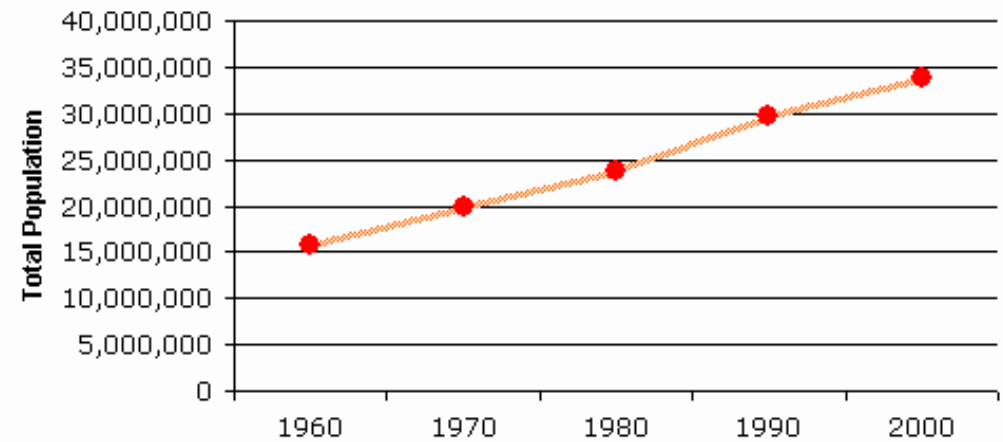


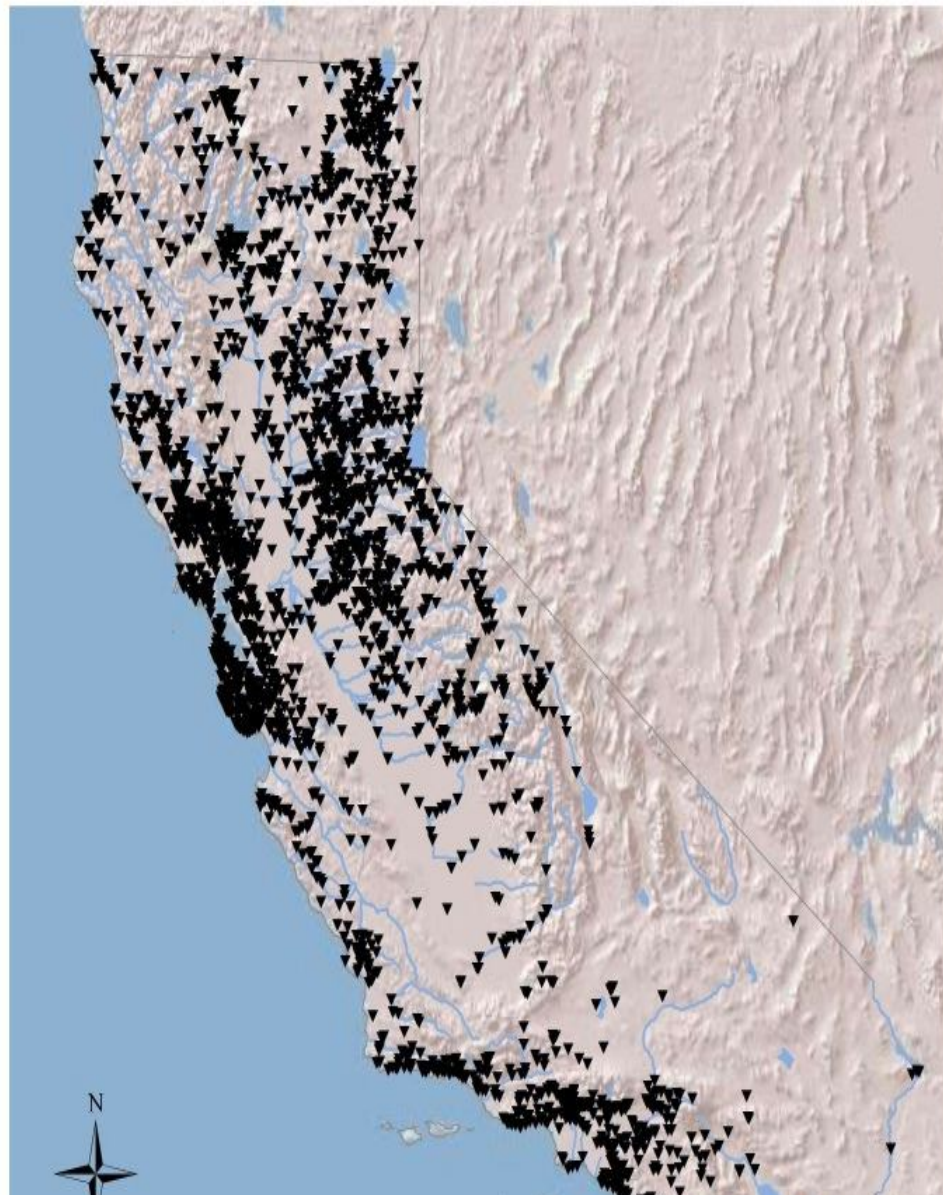
Why are CA fishes in trouble?

1. Competition for water
2. Habitat change
3. Alien invasions
4. Drought



Population, 1960-2000





Competition for water

1440

'large' dams
(1.8+ m)

1000s of small dams

450 more than 30 m high

Grantham et al. 2014

Figure 1.1 Dams in the state of California.



ALIEN INVASIONS!



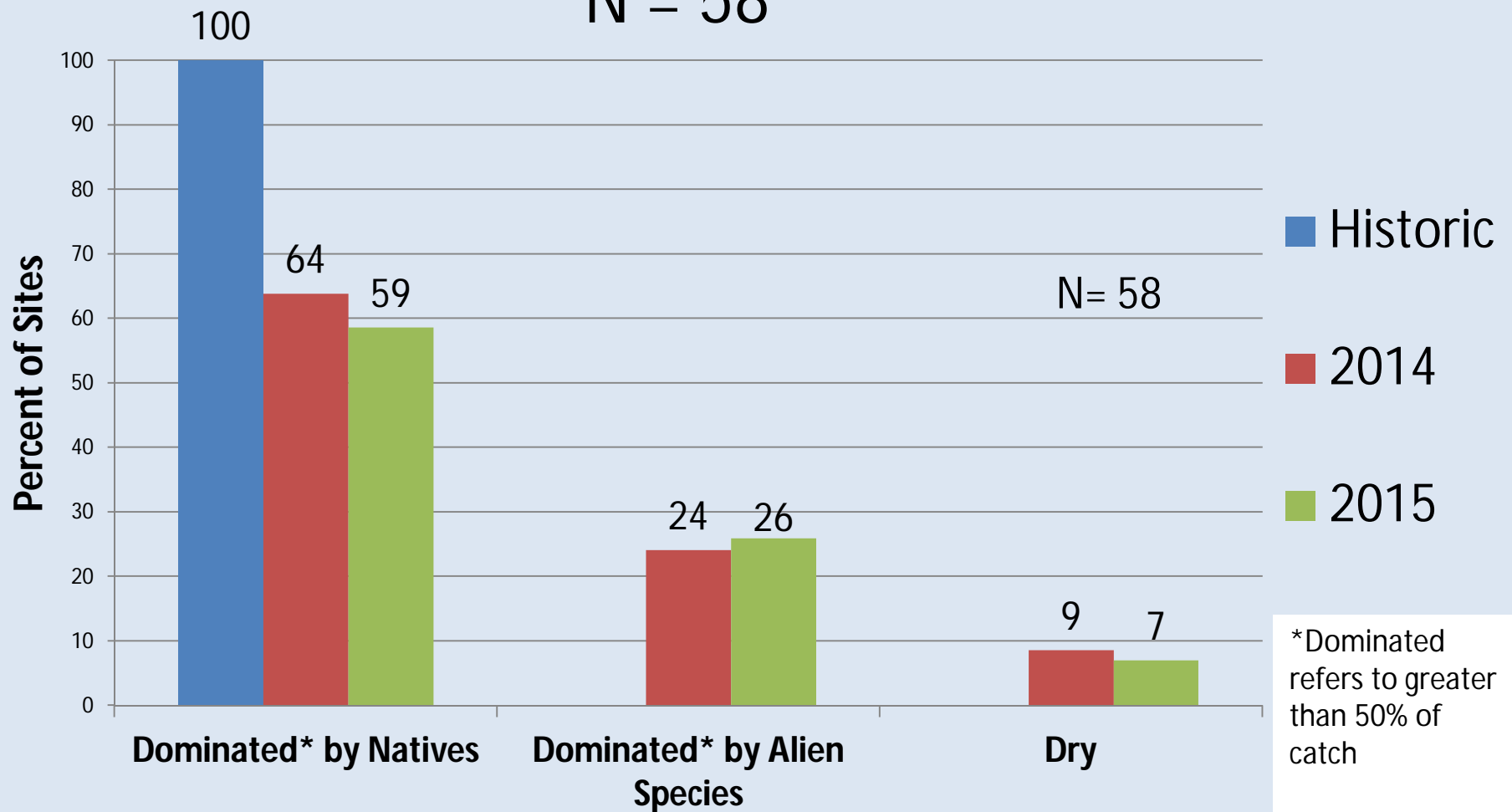
50 Alien fishes

In all major watersheds

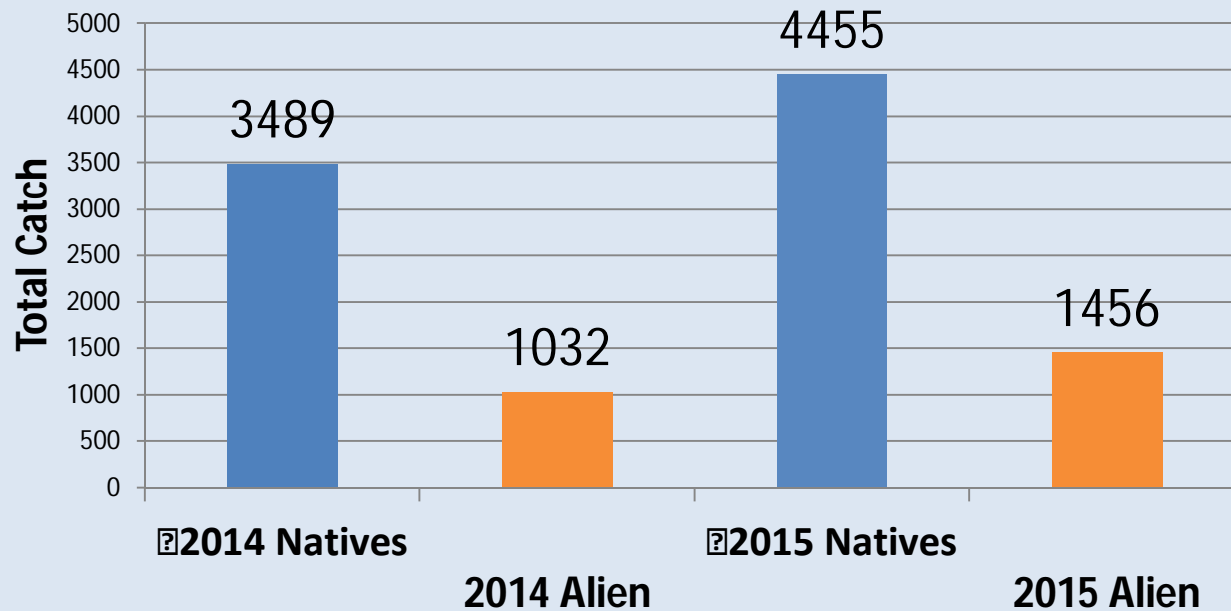


Native foothill fishes sites 1980s vs 2014, 2105

N = 58

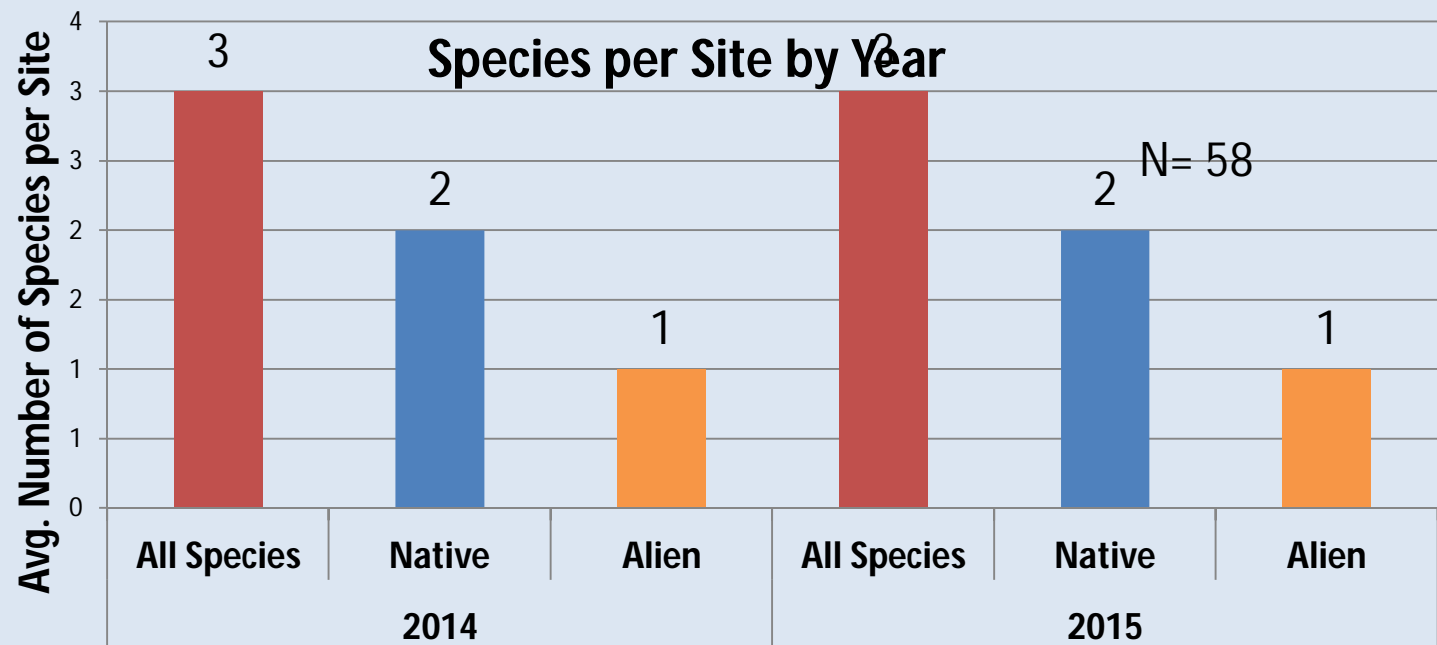


Native vs. Alien Catch by Year

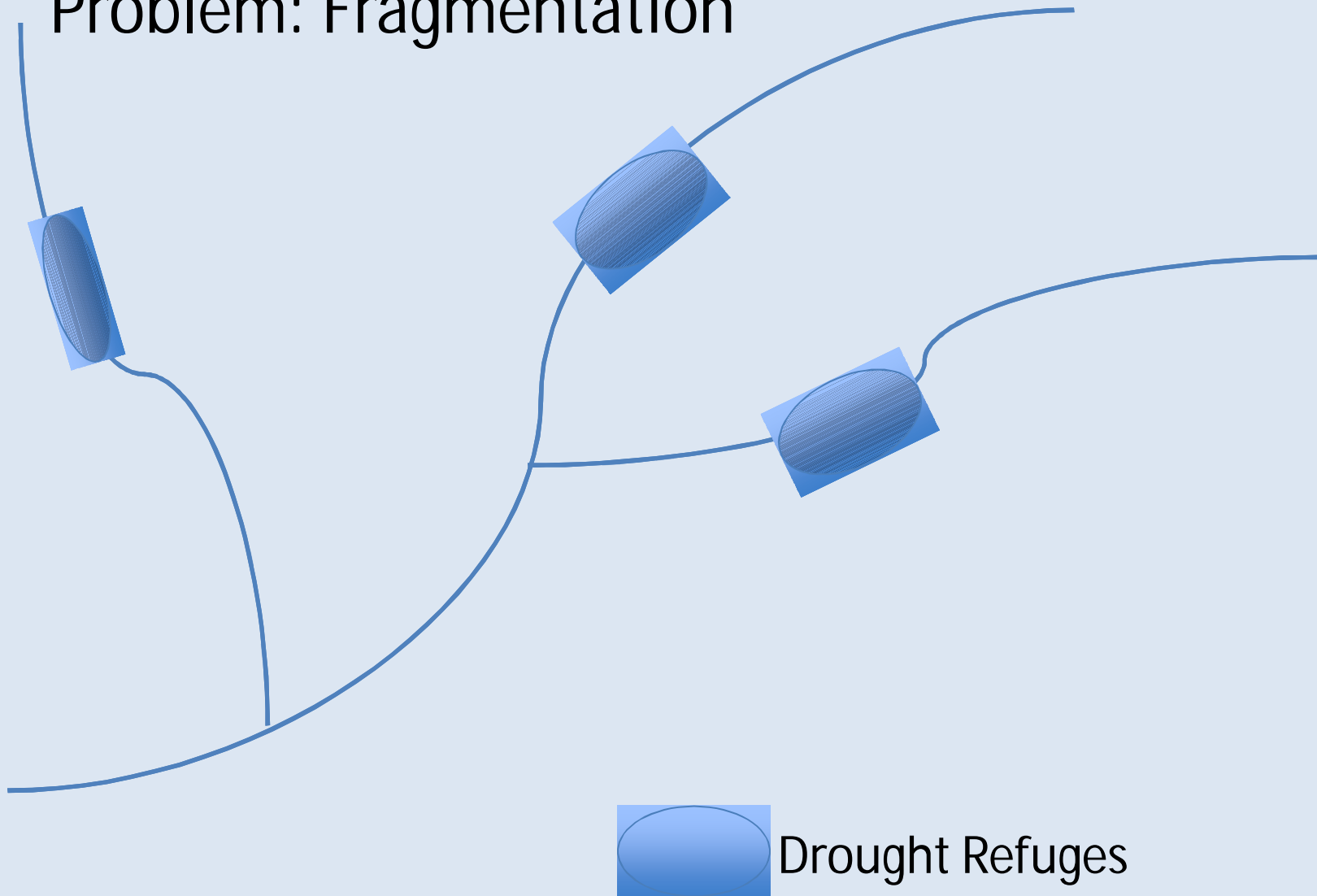


NUMBERS
CAUGHT

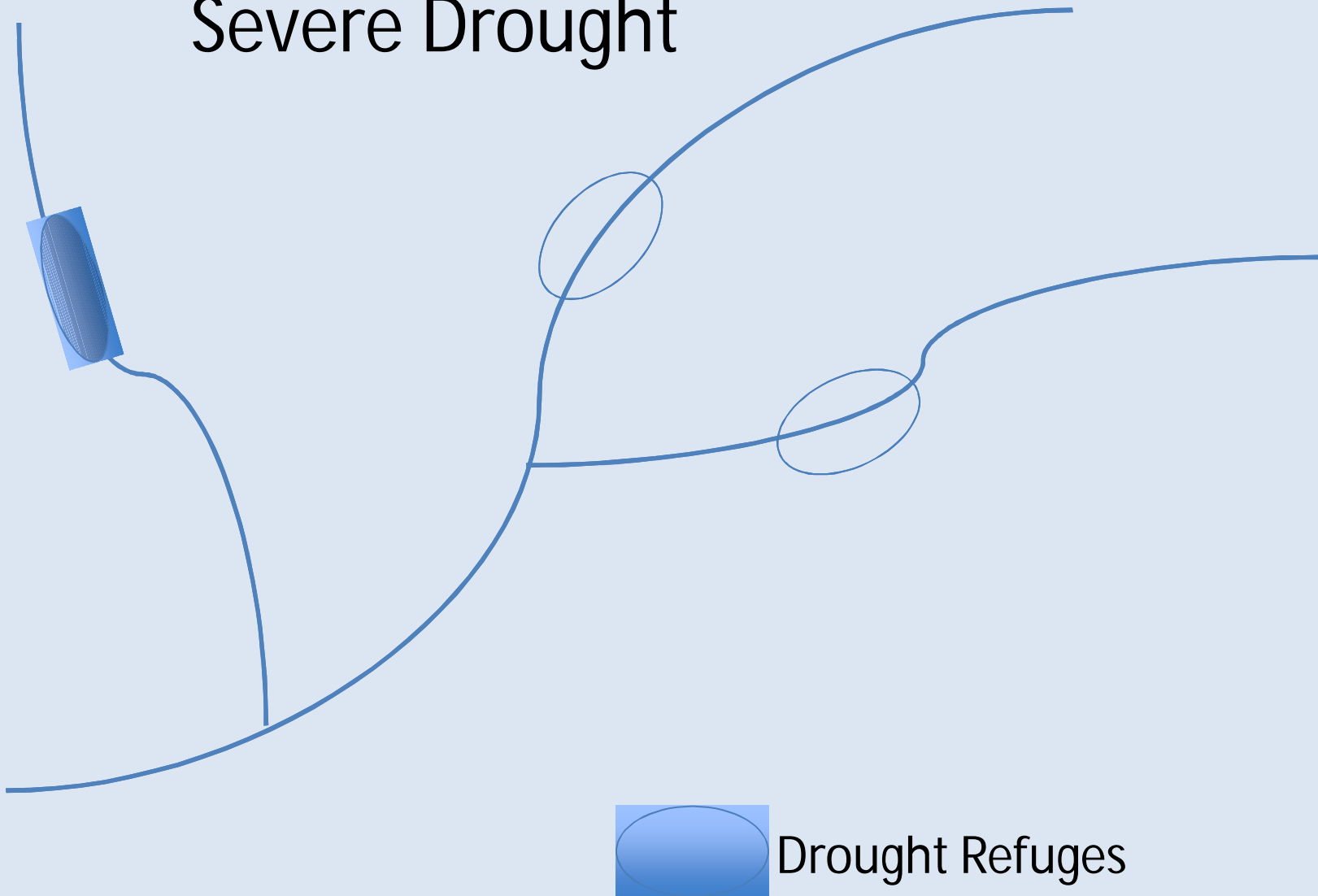
SPECIES
CAUGHT



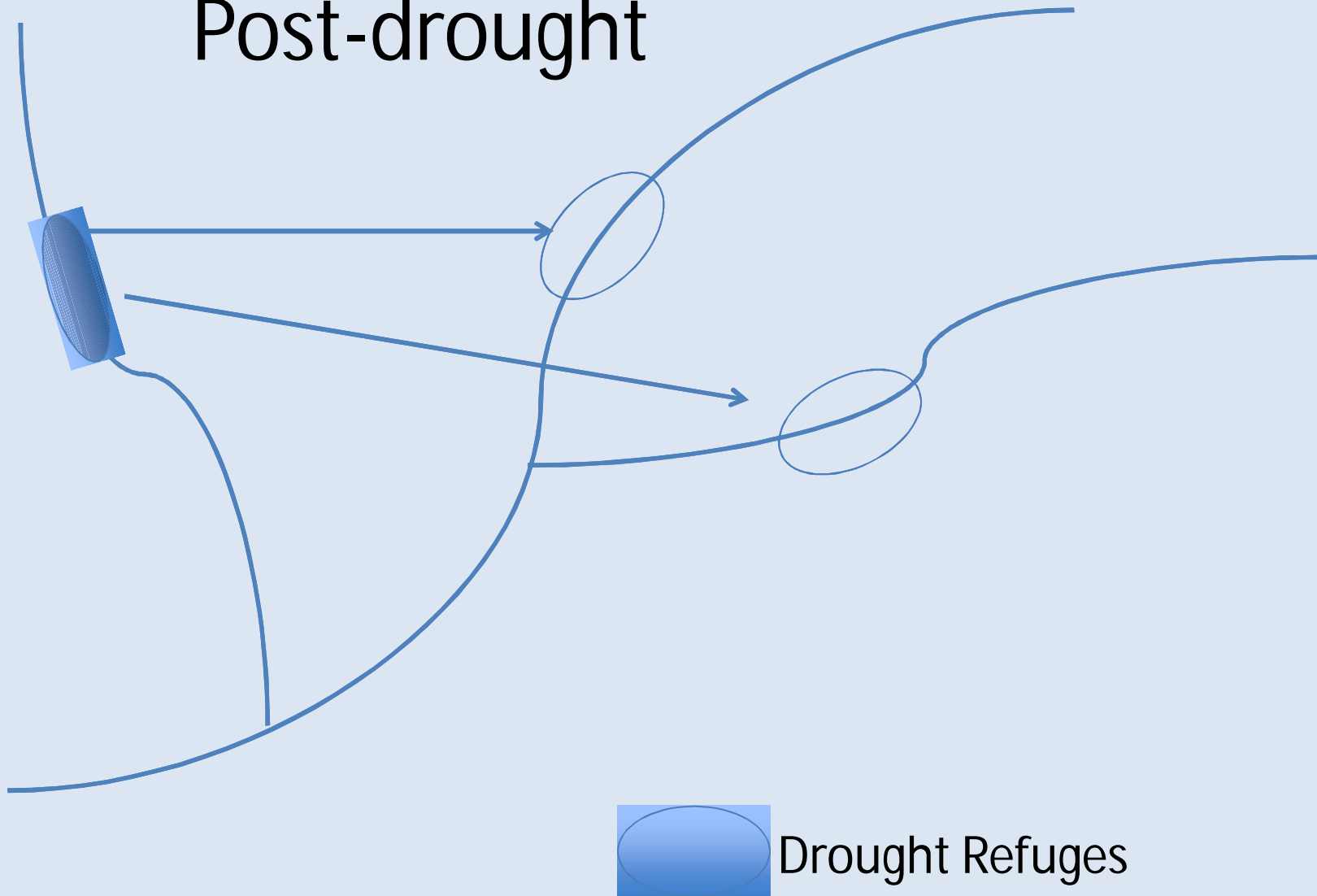
Problem: Fragmentation



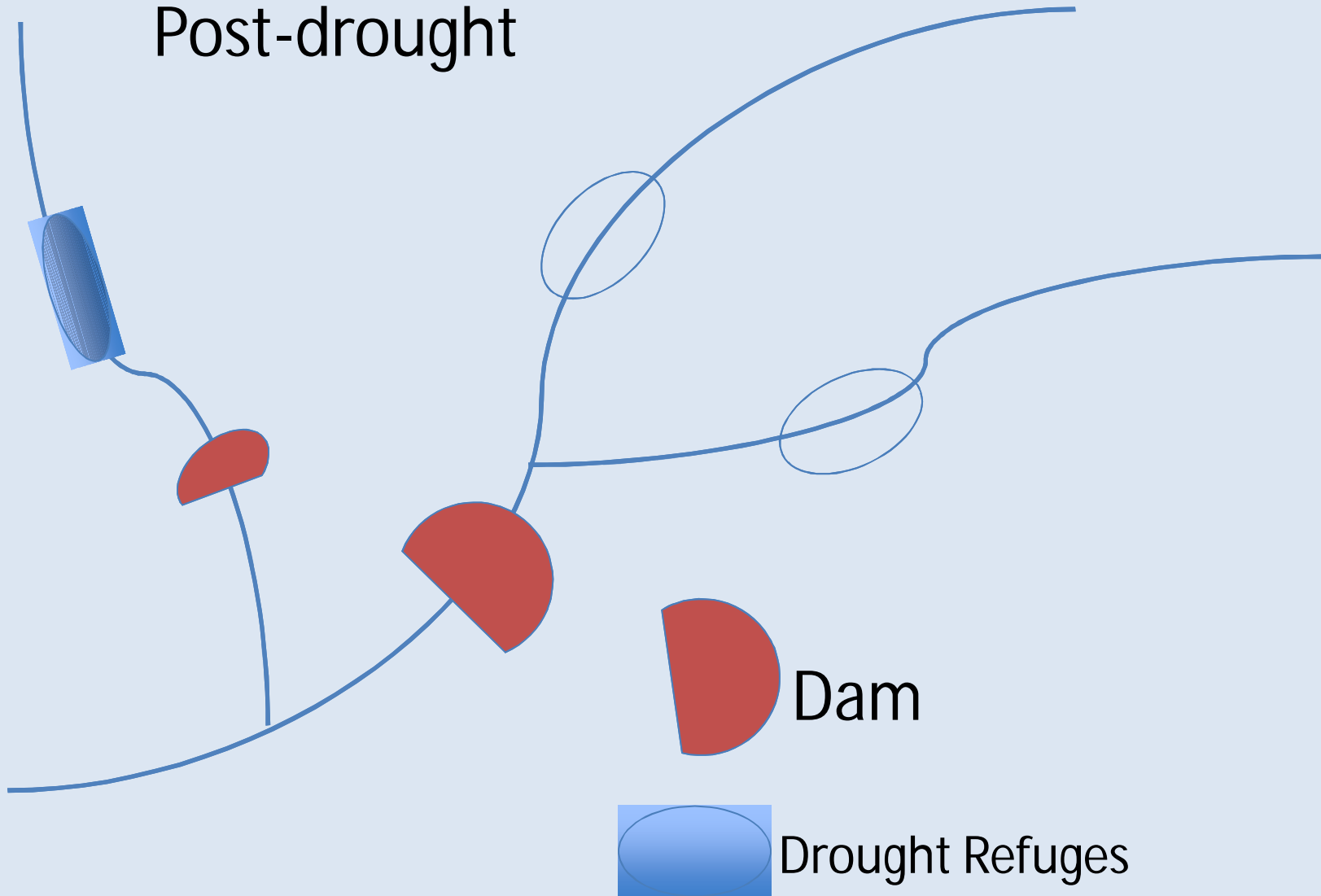
Severe Drought



Post-drought



Post-drought



California is in perpetual severe drought from a native fish perspective

- Streams dewatered, warmer
- Access to upstream refuges denied (dams)
- Competition, predation, disease from alien species in refuges



Drought: making bad conditions for native fish worse

- Warmer temperatures
- Reduced flow
- Less dilution of contaminants
 - Longer residence times?
- Increase in alien species abundance
- New invasions?
- Local extinctions



Drought:
the warm-
up act for
climate
change



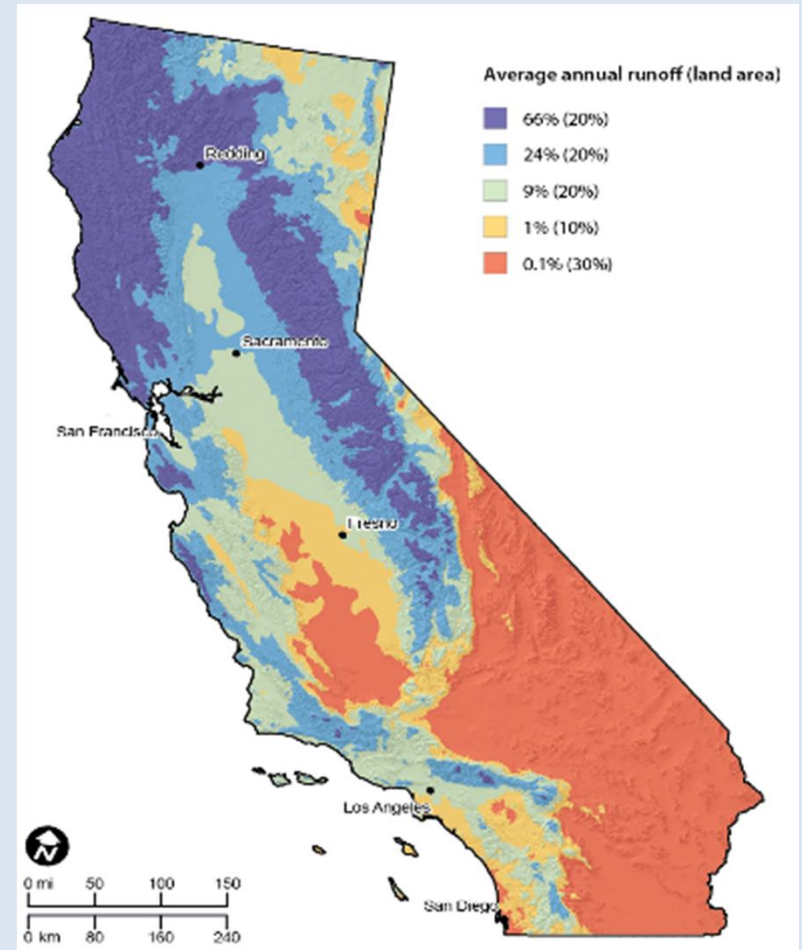


SO, what
can we do?



Statewide strategy for aquatic conservation

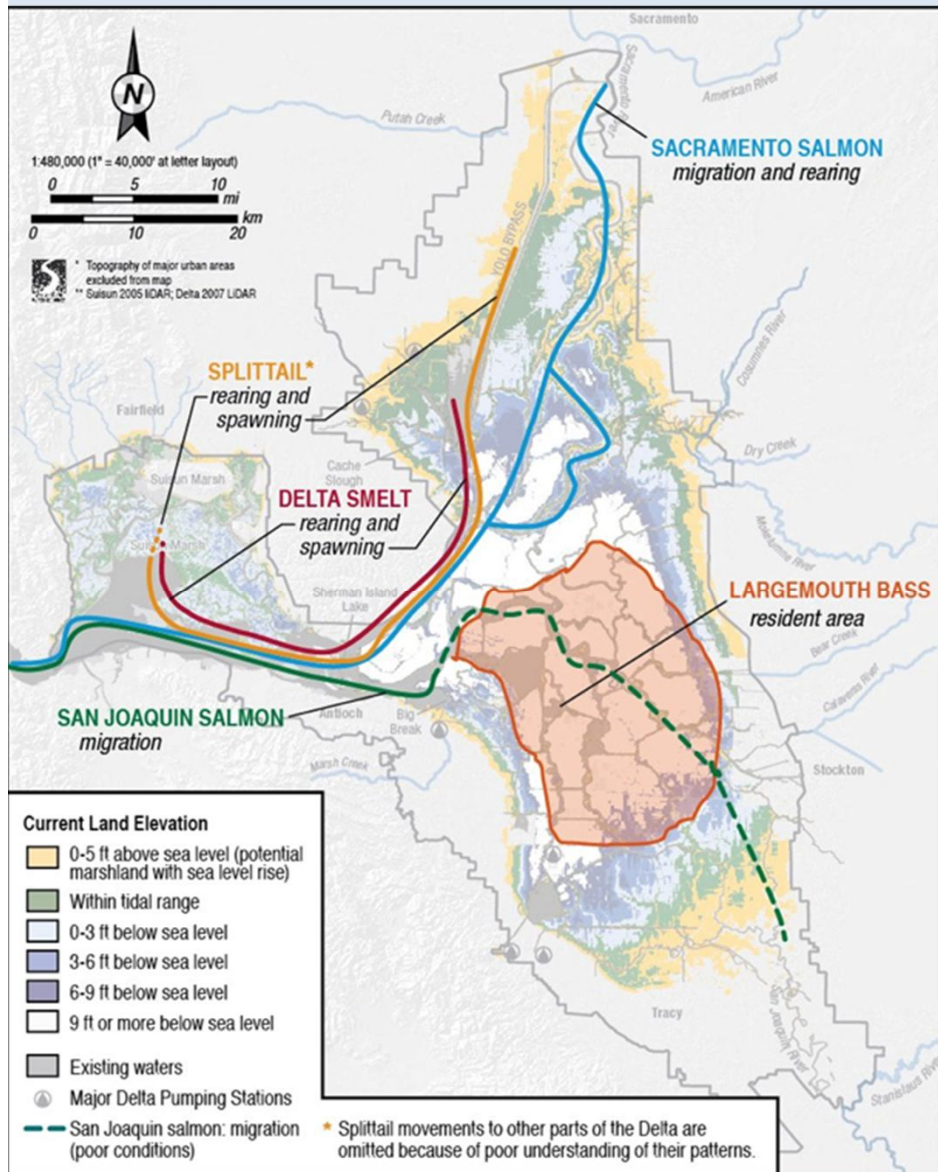
- GOALS:
- Protect examples of all major habitats
- Self-sustaining populations of all native species
- Drought protection



Protect best of what is left



Maintain a home for every native species



Environmental Flows Below Dams



FOLSOM RESERVOIR, AMERICAN RIVER

Grantham et al. 2014

nobodysriver.org

JAN 2014



blog.kged.org

WATER DISPUTE



Jacob Katz of the group Cal Trout checks on juvenile salmon in a tank at Knaggs Ranch in Yolo County.

Ray of hope: Fish, farms both thrive

Opperman, Moyle
et al.
2016 UC Press

Reconcile Floodplains



Put a price on environmental water

[Why give away fish flows for free during a drought?](#)

Posted on [February 11, 2014](#)

By Jay Lund, Ellen Hanak, Barton "Buzz" Thompson, Brian Gray, Jeffrey Mount and Katrina Jessoe

California Water Blog



Establish “emergency rooms” for fishes on verge of extinction



UC Davis Fish
Conservation and Culture
Lab, Byron

Conclusions

- Aquatic habitats and species deteriorating without drought
- Environment suffers the most from drought.
- CA native fishes are in severe decline.
- Drought accelerates decline.
 - warm-up for Climate Change
- Statewide strategy for aquatic conservation needed for ALL species
- There are solutions
- More extinctions will happen if we don't act now.



Thanks!

