

Developing SMART Biological Objectives for the Stanislaus River

Injecting Science into our Discussions

Presented By

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SWRCB:
Delta WQCP
Update

Phase I
SJR Flows

Phase II Delta
Inflow/Outflow

Phase III
Implementation

401 Cert

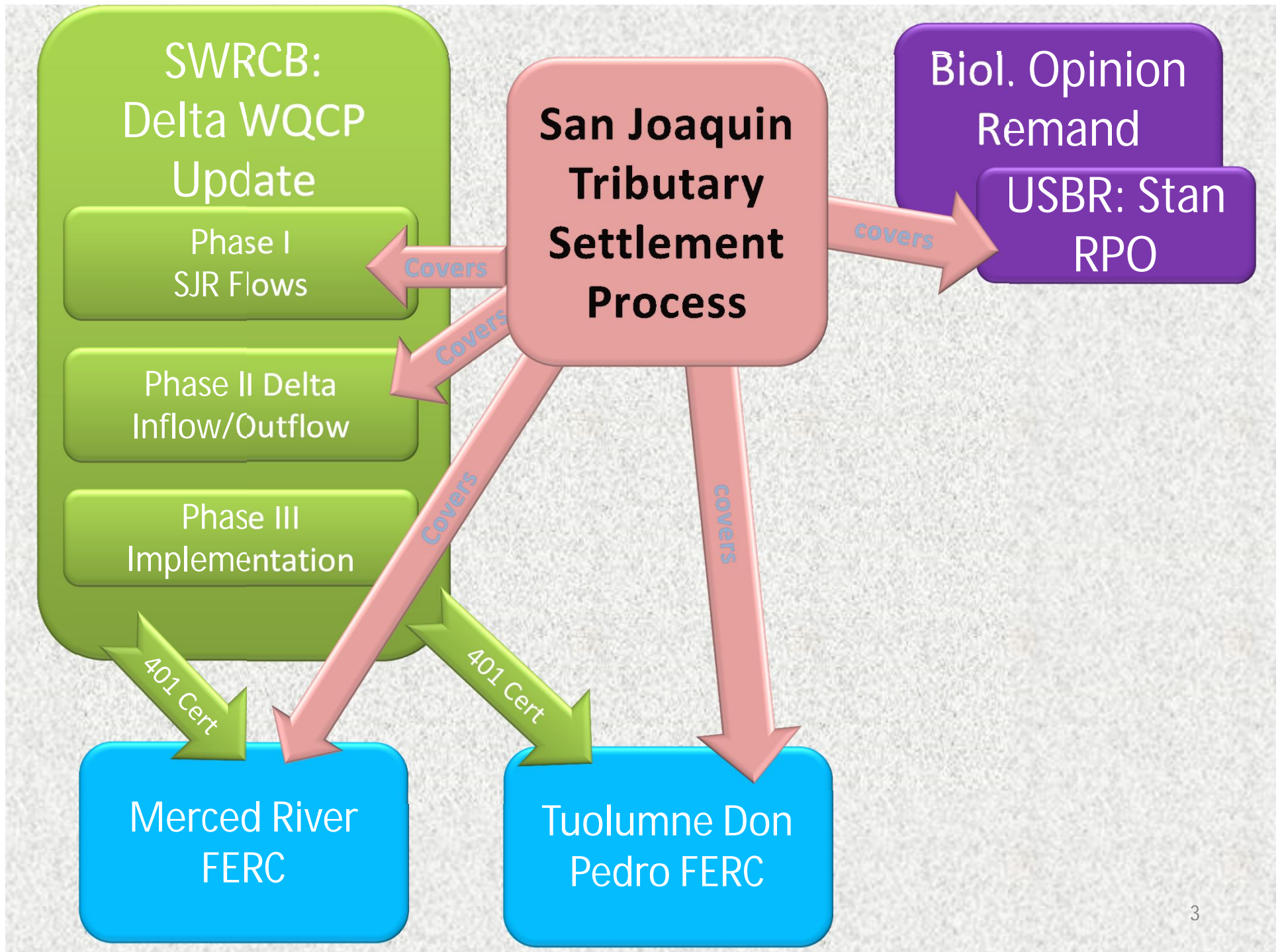
Merced River
FERC

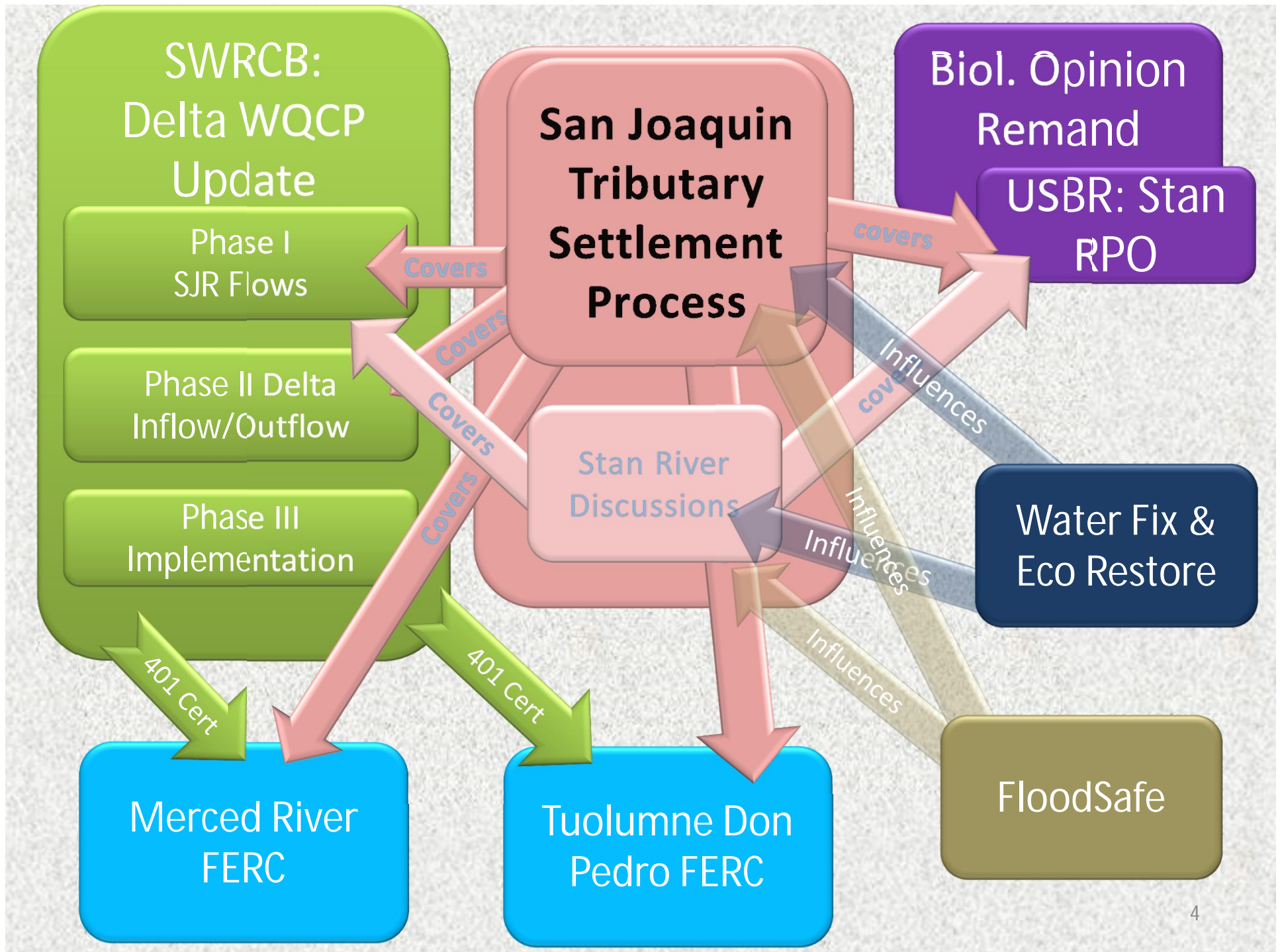
401 Cert

Tuolumne Don
Pedro FERC

Biol. Opinion
Remand

USBR: Stan
RPO





San Joaquin Settlement Process

A diagram illustrating the San Joaquin Settlement Process. It features a large blue oval at the top containing the title. Below the title are three overlapping ovals: a teal one on the left labeled 'Process Work Group', a green one on the right labeled 'Technical Work Group', and a grey one at the bottom labeled 'Plenary Meetings'. The teal and green ovals overlap each other and the grey one, while the grey oval is positioned below them.

**Process
Work
Group**

**Technical
Work
Group**

Plenary Meetings

San Joaquin Settlement Process

Process Work
Group

Water
Management
Group

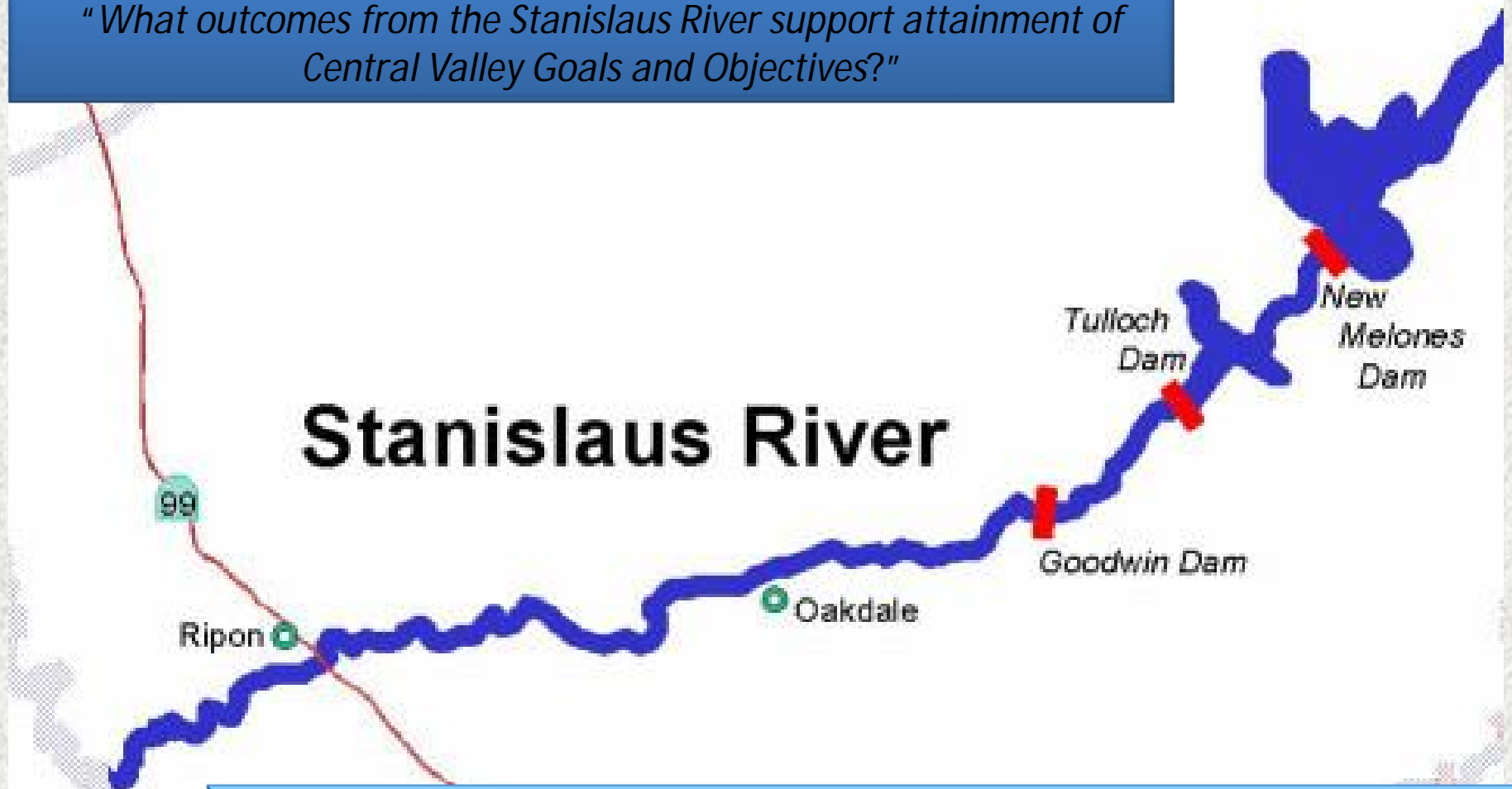
Technical
Work Group

Science
Team
(SEP)

Plenary Meetings

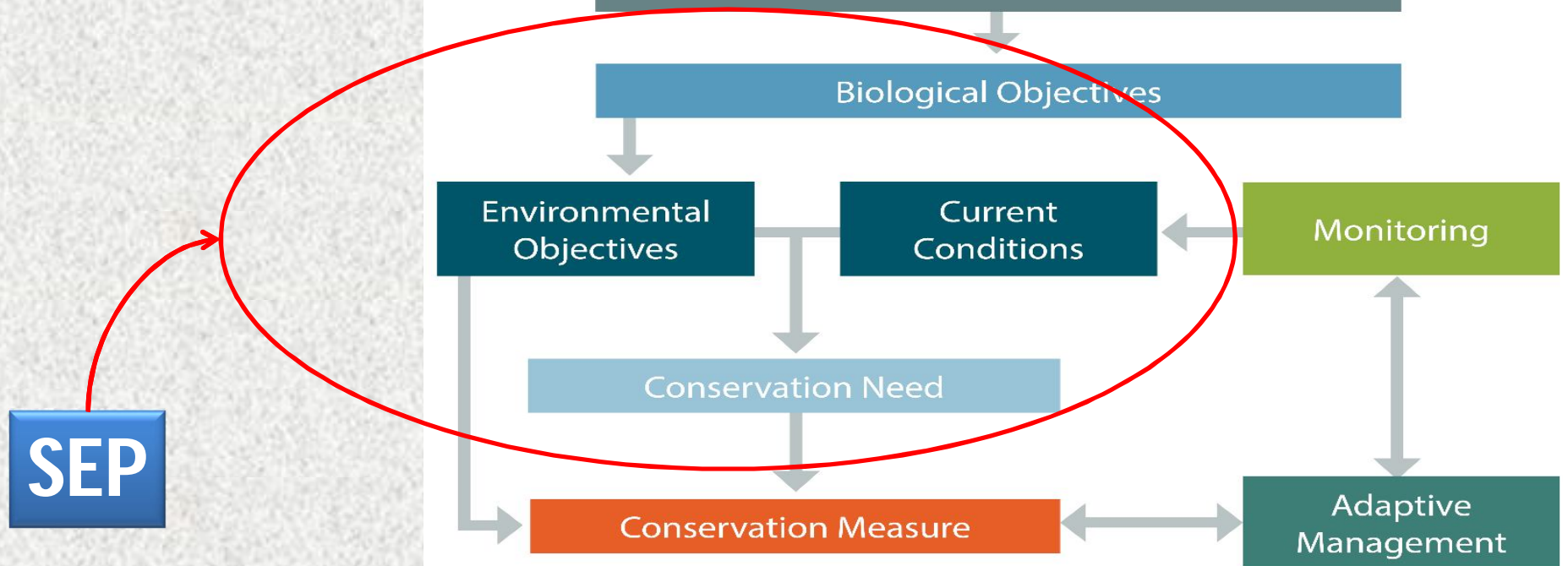
Step 1: the Stanislaus River

"What outcomes from the Stanislaus River support attainment of Central Valley Goals and Objectives?"



Not possible to define the full suite of conditions for San Joaquin River mainstem without outcomes from other two SJR tributaries

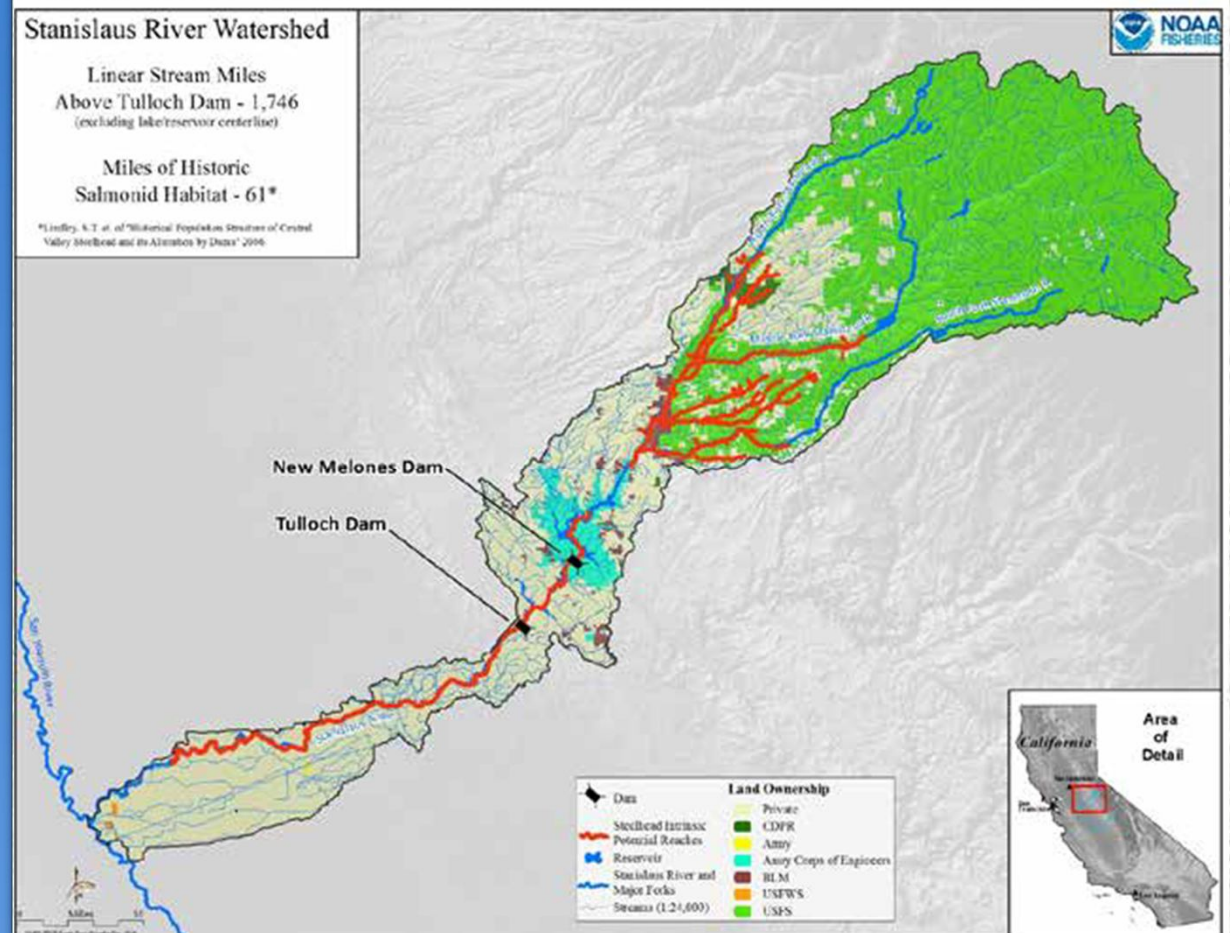
Logic Chain:



Geographic Scope

Set objectives for the Stanislaus that:

- Can be attained by actions in watershed
- Independent of non-watershed outcomes
- Serve Central Valley Goals and High Level Objectives
- Does not explicitly address southern Delta nor larger estuary



Stanislaus River Watershed

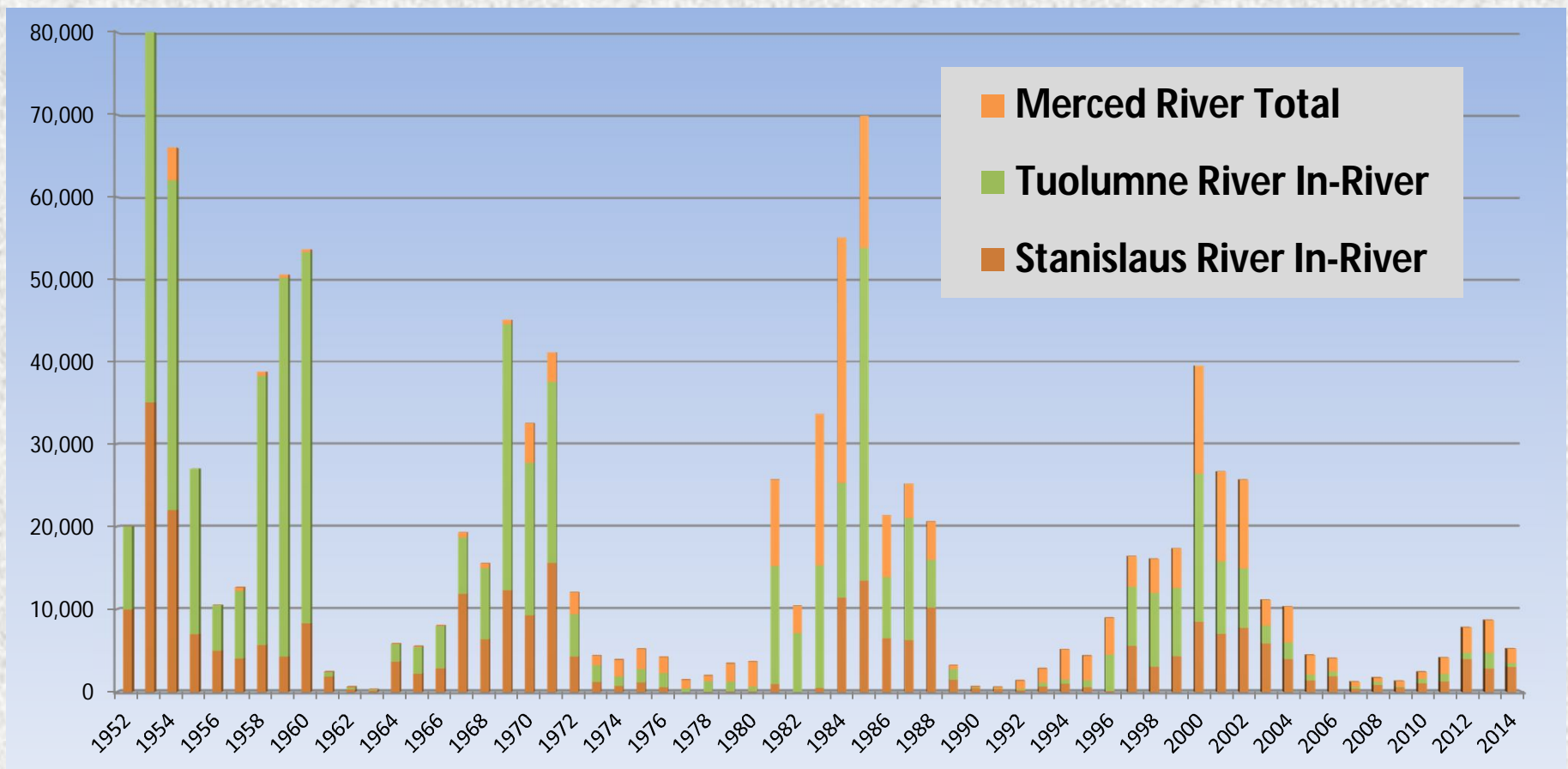
Biological Scope

Three salmonid populations

- Fall run Chinook salmon
- Spring run Chinook salmon
- *Oncorhynchus mykiss*



San Joaquin River Fall Run Chinook Salmon Escapement (from GrandTab)



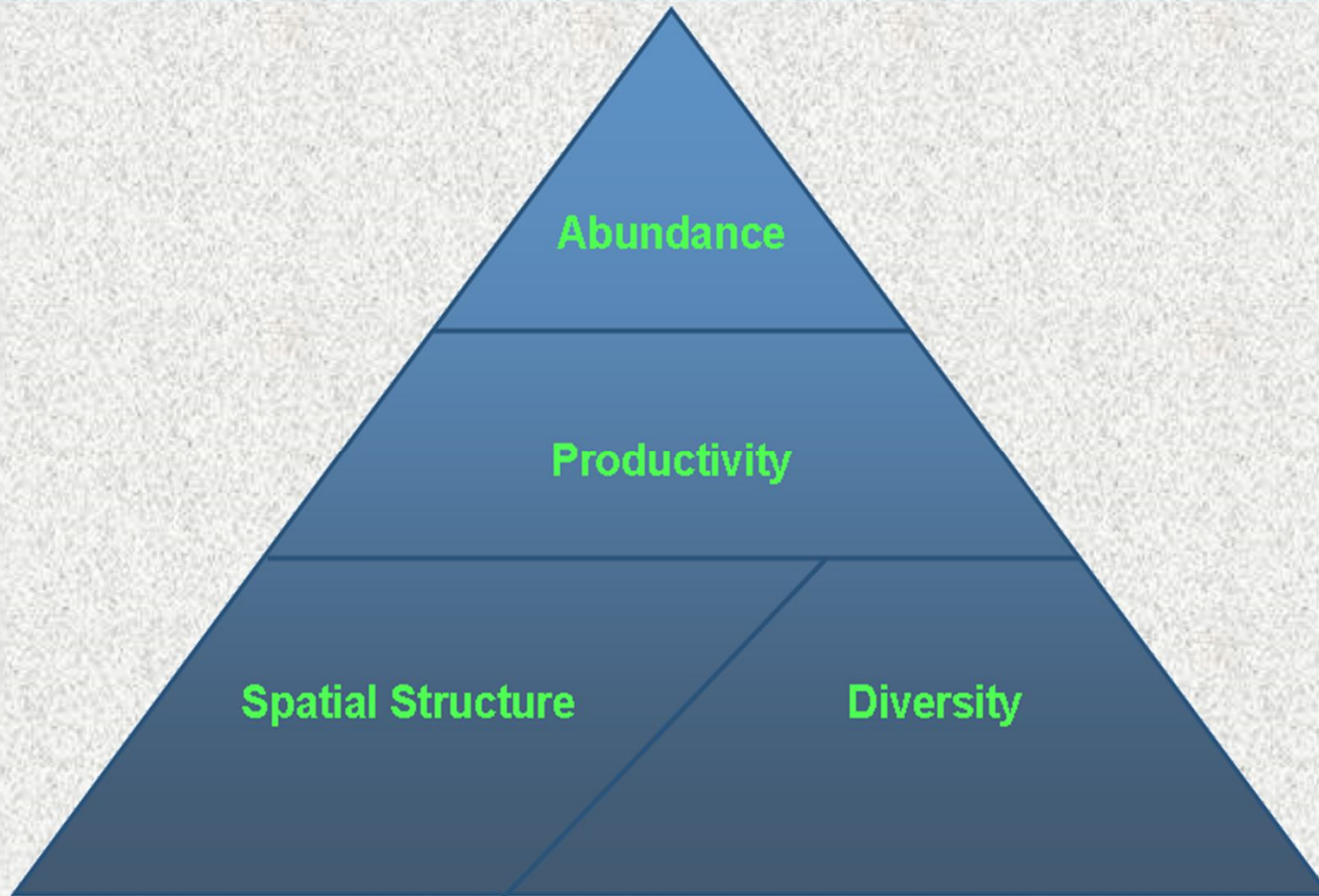
SEP Process

Public Process

Development of S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Relevant
- Time-bound

Biological Objectives Salmonid Population Viability Attributes



Biological Objectives

Salmonid Population Viability Attributes

Life History Diversity

- In freshwater, diversity → size + age at migration

Genetic Diversity

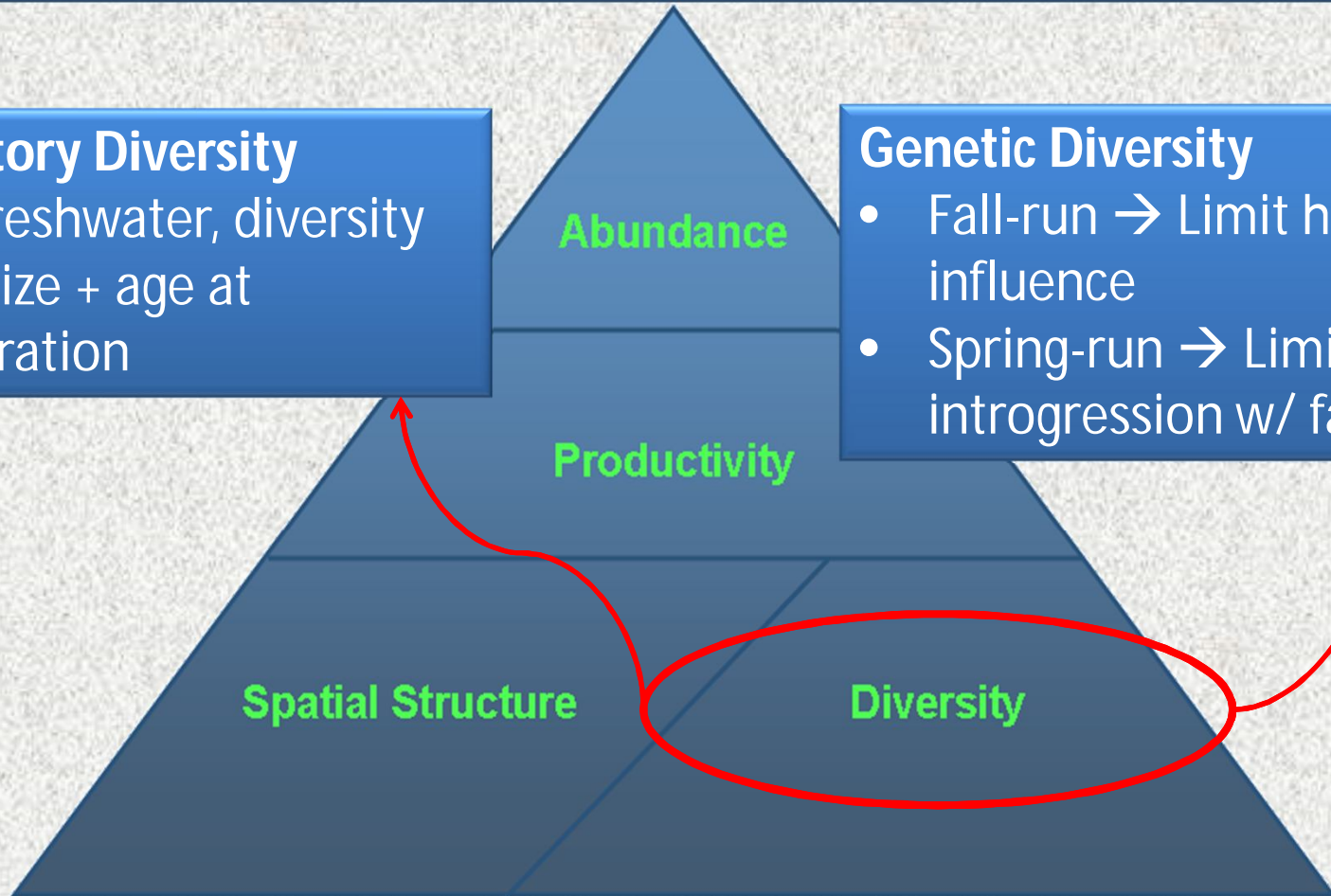
- Fall-run → Limit hatchery influence
- Spring-run → Limit introgression w/ fall-run

Abundance

Productivity

Spatial Structure

Diversity



Biological Objectives

Salmonid Population Viability Attributes

Abundance

Productivity

Spatial Structure

Diversity

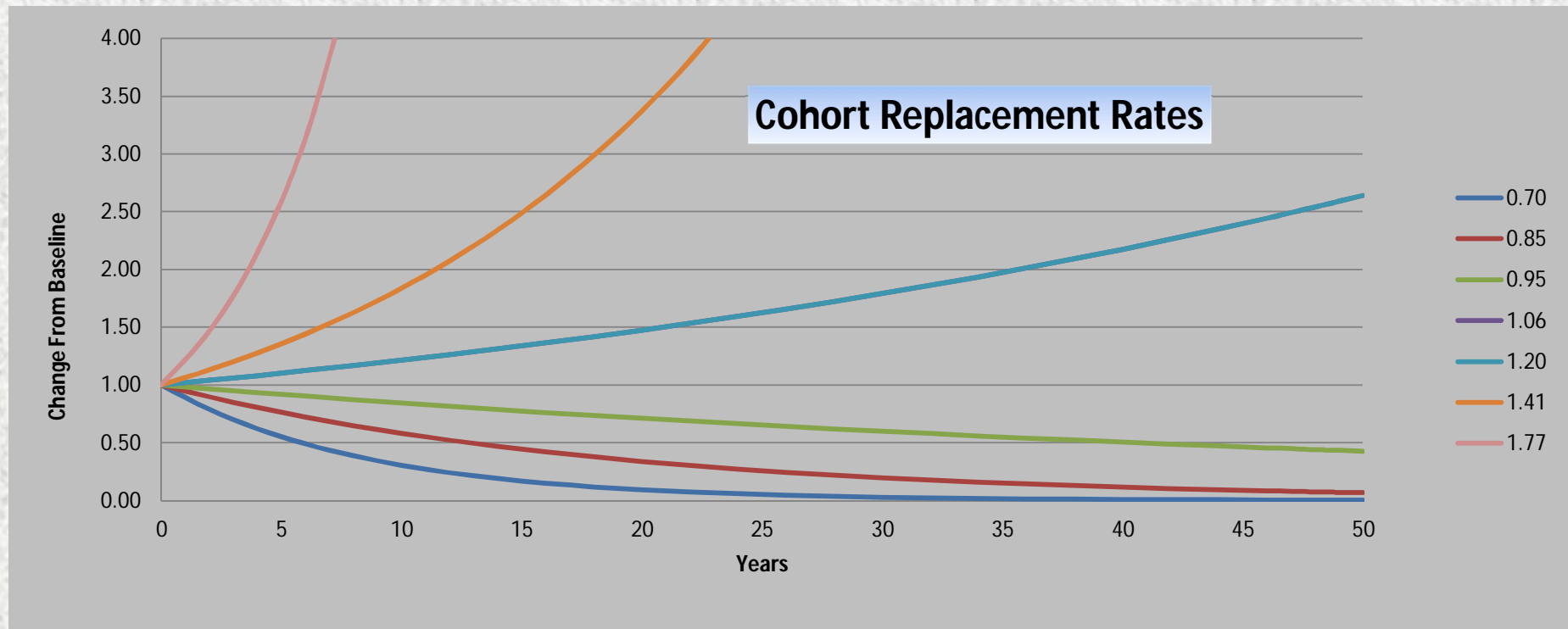
Productivity (~population growth rate)

- Tightly linked to abundance, but **not** identical

High freshwater survival rates typify salmonids → essential to their high intrinsic population growth rate

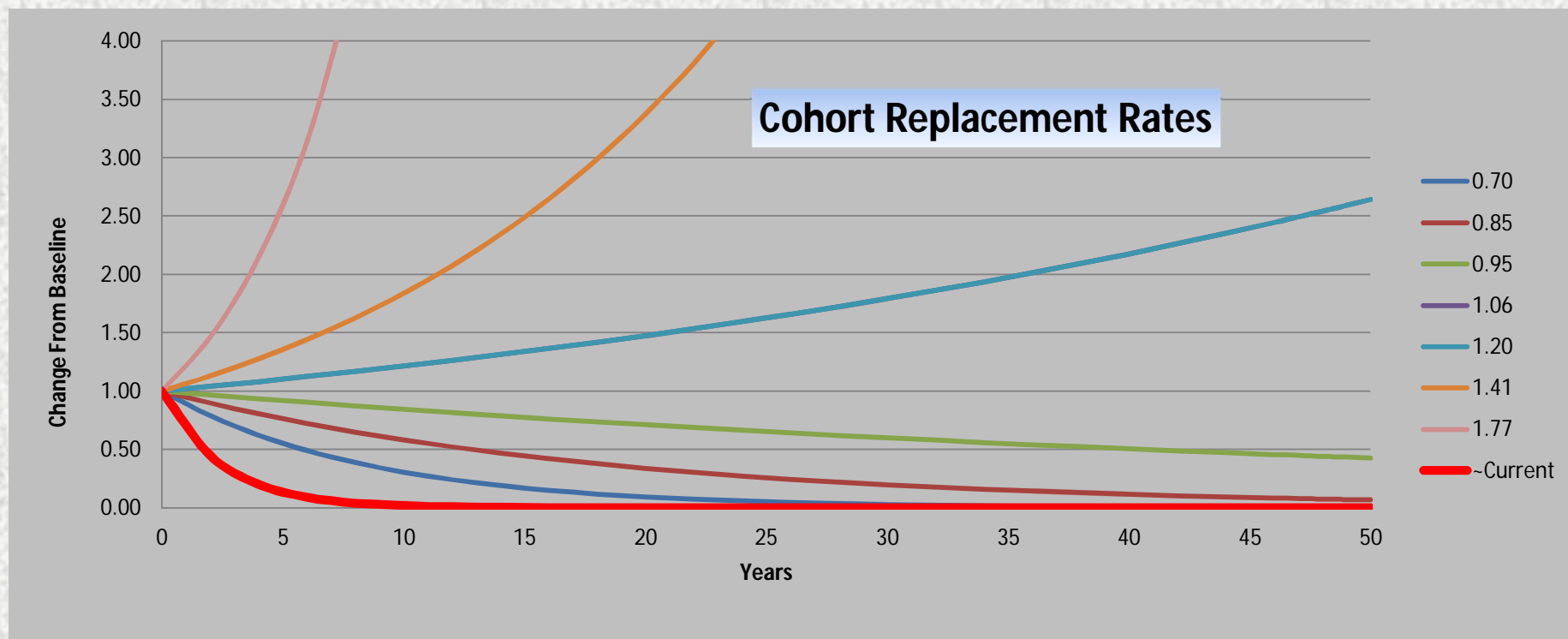
Productivity (Population Growth)

Often determined as a function of abundance target and time window to attain abundance target:



Productivity (Population Growth)

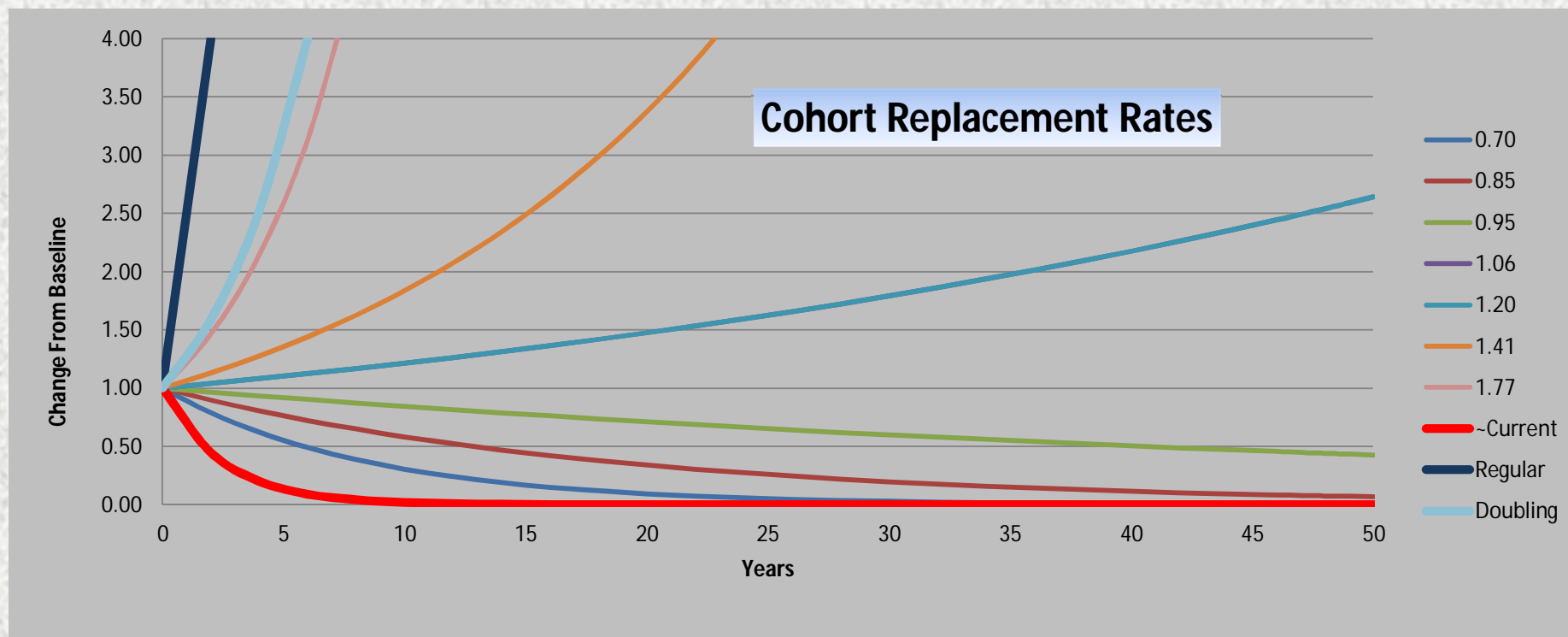
Often determined as a function of abundance target and time window to attain abundance target:



- Current CRR's are **much** lower than 1 (= replacement, or stable) and suggest short time to extirpation

Productivity (Population Growth)

Often determined as a function of abundance target and time window to attain abundance target:



- Current CRR's are **much** lower than 1 (= replacement, or stable) and suggest short time to extirpation
- Typical population growth rates for Chinook salmon are **much** higher than those suggested by the "time-to-attain-doubling" approach

Stanislaus Fall-run Salmon

Draft Objectives Summary

Type	Part	What?	How Much?	When?
Life History	a	Fry Timing	Maintain current range	12 years
	b	Parr Timing	Begins ~10d earlier	12 years
	c	Smolt Timing	Begins ~14d earlier	12 years
Life History	a	Fry Proportion (Min)	20% Wet yrs 20% Drier yrs	12 years
	b	Parr Proportion (Min)	20% Wet yrs 30% Drier yrs	12 years
	c	Smolt Proportion (Min)	10% Wet yrs 20% Drier yrs	12 years
Productivity	a	Freshwater survival = 2.24% **	10.2% Median Egg-Caswell	9 years
	b	Freshwater survival = 4.46% **	13.4% Median Egg-Caswell Survival	15 years
	c	Freshwater survival = 10% **	25.1% Median Egg-Caswell Survival	24 years
Genetic	a	Hatchery Origin Spawners	<20%	TBD

** = Major caveats to which you should pay attention

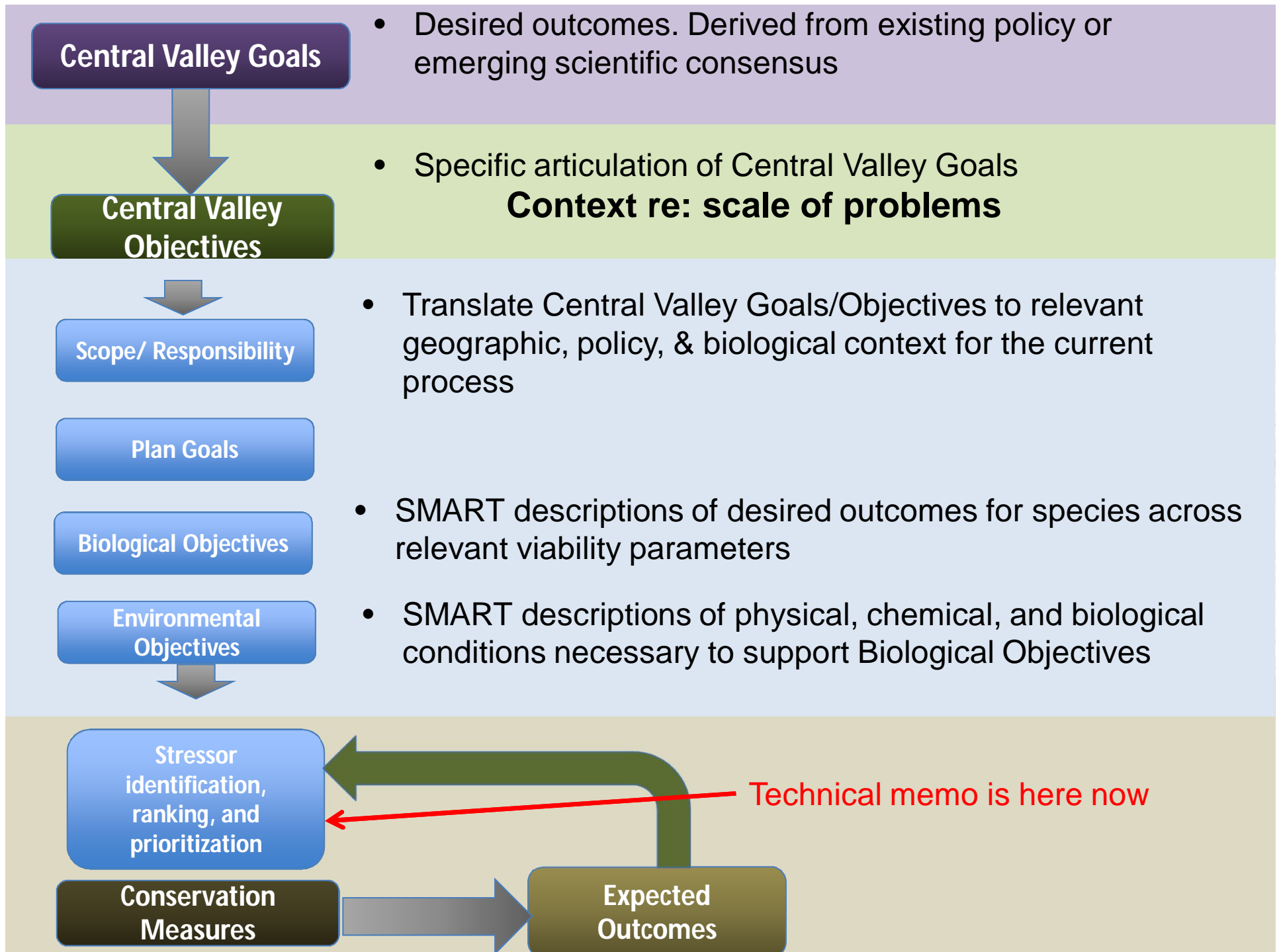
Environmental Objectives

example

Table 11

Temperature Objectives for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Adult Upstream Migration

Spatial Extent (Habitat Type)	Temporal Extent	Condition	Range (Metric)
Delta to Holding/ Spawning Grounds	Fall-run: Late September to December	Optimal	8°C to 14°C (46.4°F to 57.2°F) (Daily Average)
			9.5°C to 15.5°C (49.1°F to 59.9°F) (7DADM)
	Spring-run: March to June	Sub-optimal	14°C to 19°C (57.2°F to 66.2°F) (Daily Average)
			15.5°C to 20.5°C (59.9°F to 68.9°F) (7DADM)
	Steelhead: September to April	Detrimental	> 18°C (64.4°F) (Weekly Average)
			> 19°C (66.2°F) (Daily Average)
			> 20.5°C (68.9°F) (7DADM)
			> 22°C (71.6°F) (Instantaneous)



SEP Team:

American Rivers – John Cain, Sara Larsen

The Bay Institute – Jon Rosenfeld, Alison Weber-Stover

Cal Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – John Shelton, Stephen Louie, Tim Heyne

National Marine Fisheries Service – David Swank, Rachel Johnson, John Wooster, Brian Ellrott, Monica Gutierrez, Rhonda Reed, Stephen Edmondson, Sierra Franks

The Nature Conservancy – Jeanette Howard

Trout Unlimited – Rene Henry

US Fish and Wildlife Service – Julie Zimmerman, JD Wilkert, Paul Cadrett, Ramon Martin

Anchor QEA – John Ferguson, Elizabeth Appy



QUESTIONS

And others....