- 1. Did the Calaveras River support spring-run Chinook and are there management goals for recovering a run in the Calaveras River?
- 2. Can the Calaveras River support a perennial flow regime?

Presented by Gabriel Kopp (Sr Biologist at FISHBIO) -Representing-Stockton East Water District

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The Scientific Basis Report (P. 3-21) incorrectly states that "Spawning habitat for Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon also includes the main stem of the Sacramento (between Keswick Dam and RBDD), Feather, Yuba, and Calaveras Rivers and Cottonwood, Antelope, Thomes, Big Chico, Battle, Butte, Deer and Mill Creeks (NMFS 2014)."

- The 2014 NMFS Recovery Plan does not identify any recovery actions for Chinook salmon.
- The Recovery Plan (NMFS 2014) does not include the Calaveras River on the map of spring-run Designated Critical Habitat and Distribution (Figure 2-8 in NMFS 2014).
- A review of the 2005 Final Rule on designation of critical habitat indicates that Calaveras River is not listed as critical habitat for Spring-run.
- Clark (1929, as cited in Yoshiyama et al. 2001) reported that the Calaveras was mostly dry in the summer and fall.
- According to Yoshiyama et al. (2001), "This river [i.e., Calaveras River] was probably always marginal for salmon, and it lacks suitable habitat for spring-run fish (E.R. Gerstung, personal observation)."

# **Calaveras and Neighboring Watersheds**



# **Upper Calaveras Basin – North Fork Average Flow (1951-1979)**



# **Upper Calaveras Basin – South Fork Average Flow (1951-1979)**



## **Can the Calaveras Support a Perennial Flow Regime?**



# San Joaquin Basin Monthly Unimpaired Flow Comparison



If 50% unimpaired flow was imposed on the Calaveras River, New Hogan would never have more than 100 TAF in storage and it appears 50% of the time roughly 25,000 AF in storage.

Consistently managing the reservoir at low-level volumes would be *devastating* to the O. mykiss fishery in the Calaveras River.