Migration and Survival of Wild Juvenile Chinook Salmon in the Delta

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The Delta serves as migration corridor and rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids.

- Our understanding of their migration and survival in the Delta is largely limited to studies on tagged hatchery juveniles.
- What about the migration and survival of wild juveniles migrating and rearing in the complex aquatic system of the Delta?





Sized Data (US FWS)

- Broodyear 1994-2011
- Sacramento trawl at Sherwood Harbor
- Chipps Island trawl

Flow Data (USGS)

- Sacramento River flow
- Delta outflow



Migration Pattern and Timing

Winter-run

- November through April
- Peaks: December and March

Spring-run

- December through May
- Peak: Mid-March through April





Migration Duration 54 RMs: Sherwood Haber to Chipps Island

Winter-run

- Longer residence in Delta
- Mean MD50%: 57 days

Spring-run

- Shorter residence in Delta
- Mean MD50%: 26 days



Rosario et al. (2013): 87 days for 90 RMs from Knights Landing to Chipps Island



Wild Juvenile Delta SurvivalWinter-runSpring-run

Survival: 0.33 ± 0.09 (95%Cl)

• Survival: 0.46 ± 0.09 (95%CI)



Hatchery Juvenile Delta Survival from Acoustic Tag Studies:

- Winter-run (released in Upper SR):
- Late Fall-run (released in Upper SR):
- Late Fall-run (released in Delta):

0.34 (Ammann) 0.58 (Michel) 0.33 (Perry)

Annual Juvenile Passage

Winter-run

- Sac Trawl: 1.39 ± 0.41 million
- Chipps Trawl: 0.37 ± 0.10 million

Spring-run

- Sac Trawl: 4.50 ± 1.88 million
- Chipps Trawl: 1.75 ± 0.58 million





Annual Passage vs. Inflow

Annual juvenile passage at Chipps Island increases with increasing Sacramento River flow at Sacramento.





Annual Passage vs. Delta Outflow

Annual juvenile passage at Chipps Island increases with Delta outflow



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