

Quantifying uncertainty in estimates of juvenile salmonid loss at the Central Valley and State Water projects

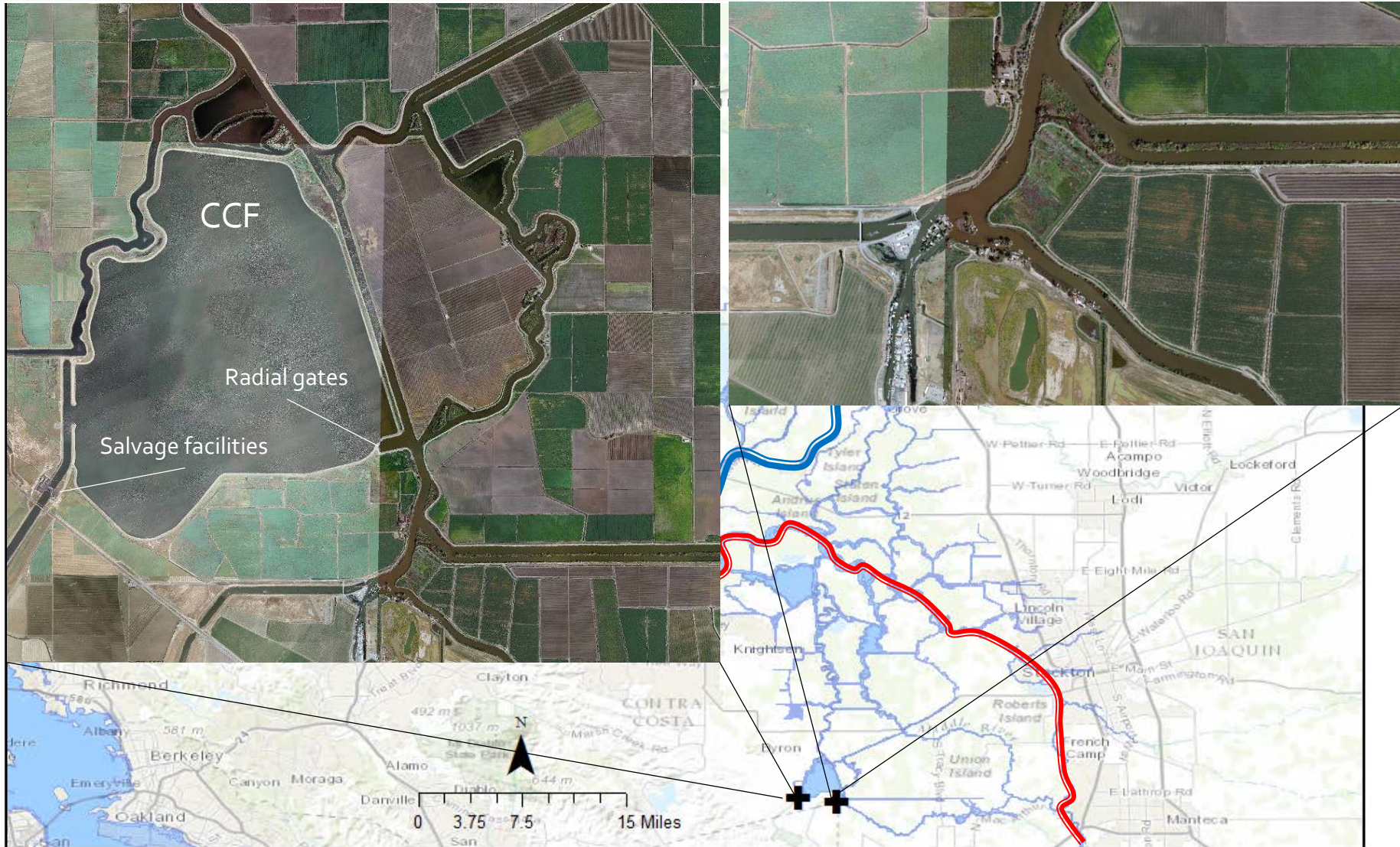
Josie Simonis, Steven Zeug, Kai Ross



What is loss?



Where does loss occur?



Why is loss important?

- 2009 BiOp defines loss levels that trigger restrictions in water operations.
- May be serious ecological and economic impacts if triggers are exceeded.
- Estimates of loss need to be precise and accurate given consequences of triggered actions.

How is loss estimated?

Pre-screen

Facility

SWP
37.3

85% mortality



Louvers
5.6

90% efficiency



Salvage
5

4% mortality



Release
4.8

$$\text{Loss} = 37.3 - 4.8 = 32.5$$

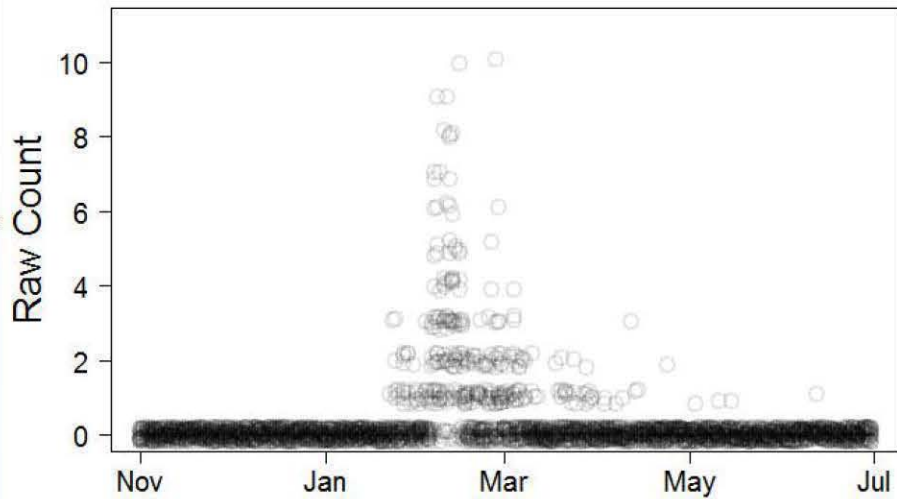


Criticisms

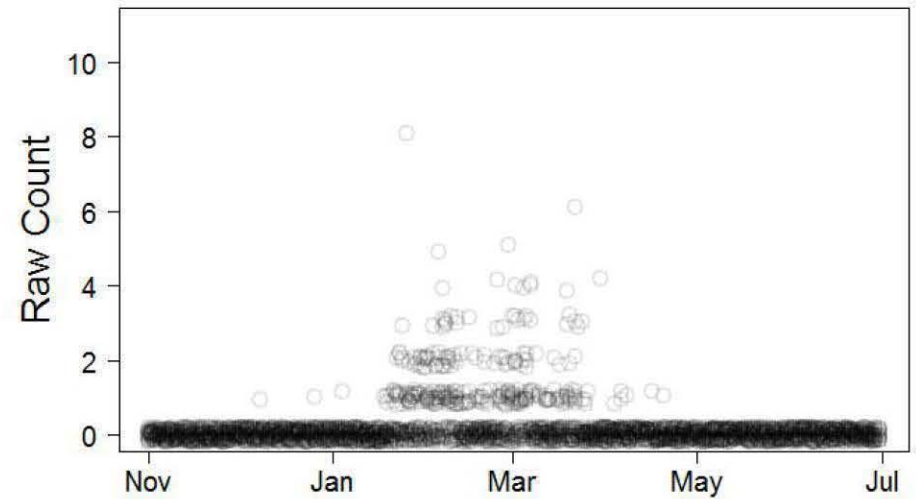
- Considerable uncertainty in data used for expansion but not included in estimate.
- Calculation does not reflect time scale or process of loss.
- Does not estimate loss when salvage is zero.
- Low certainty in stock identity

Daily variation

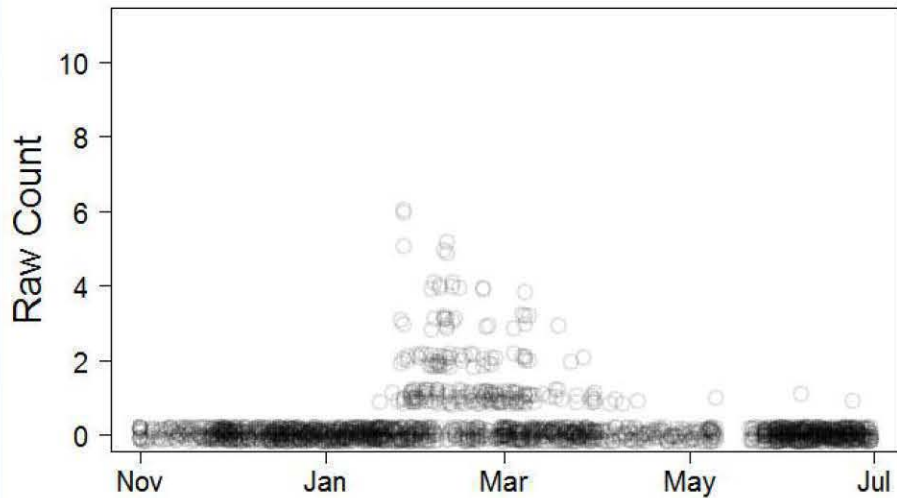
CVP Steelhead '09-'10



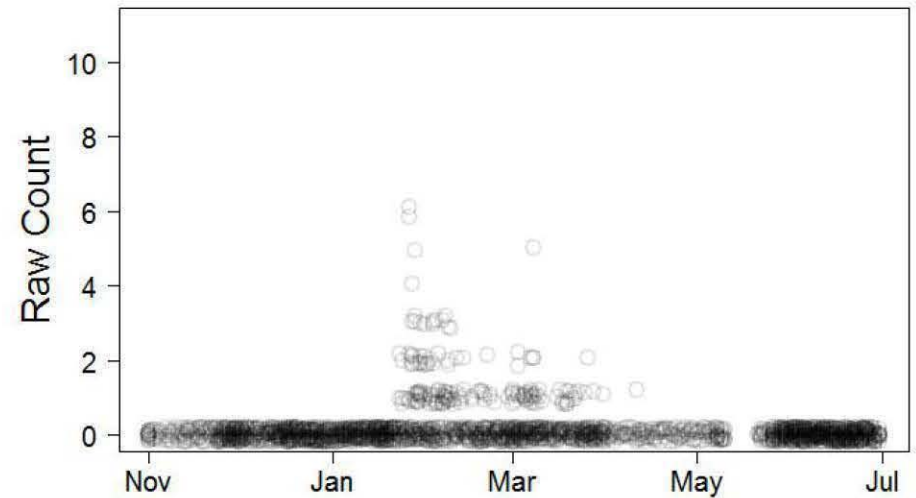
CVP Chinook '09-'10



SWP Steelhead '09-'10

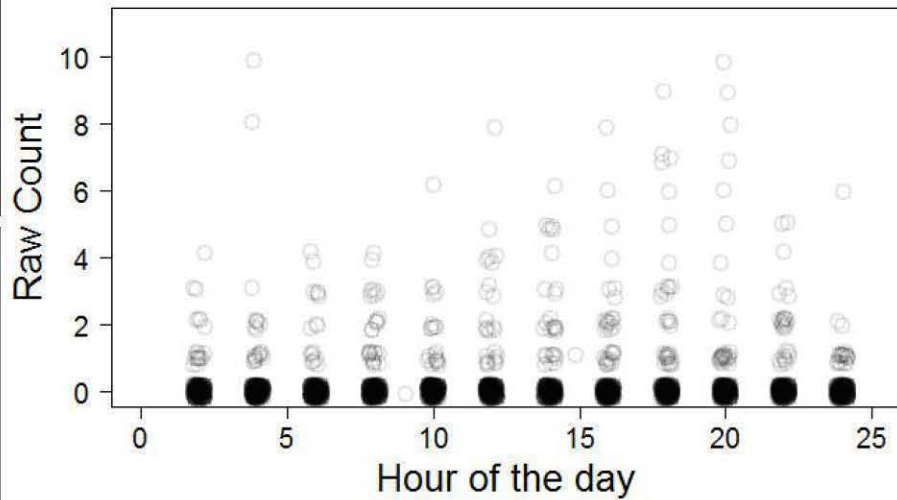


SWP Chinook '09-'10

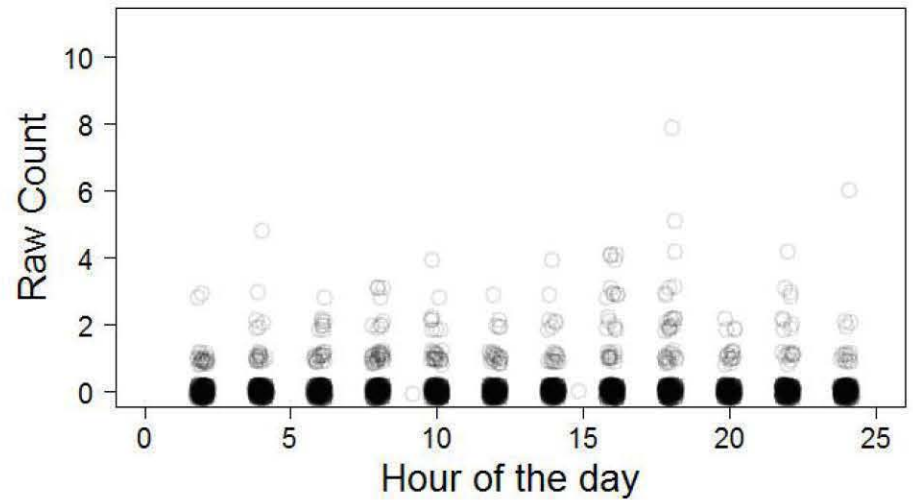


Diel variation

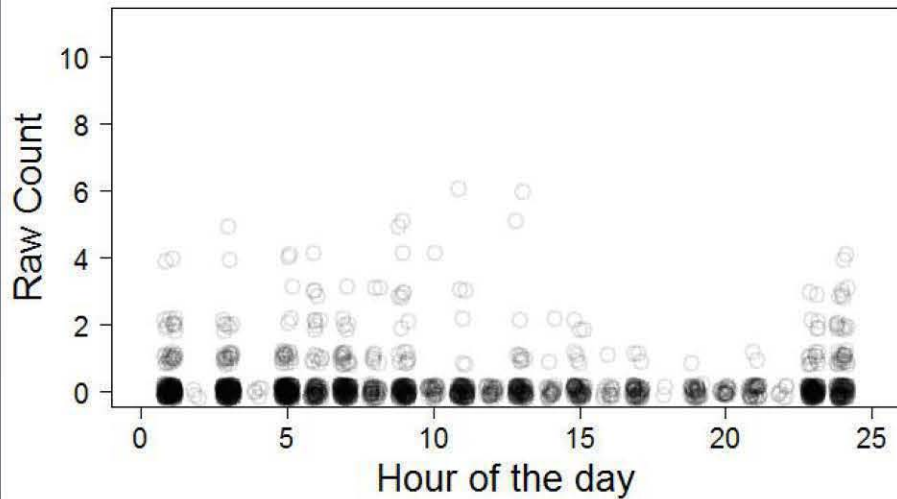
CVP Steelhead '09-'10



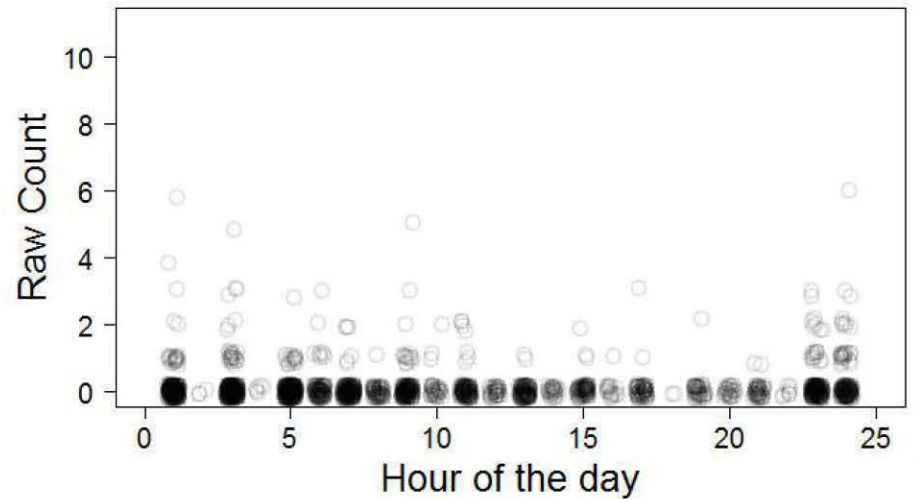
CVP Chinook '09-'10



SWP Steelhead '09-'10

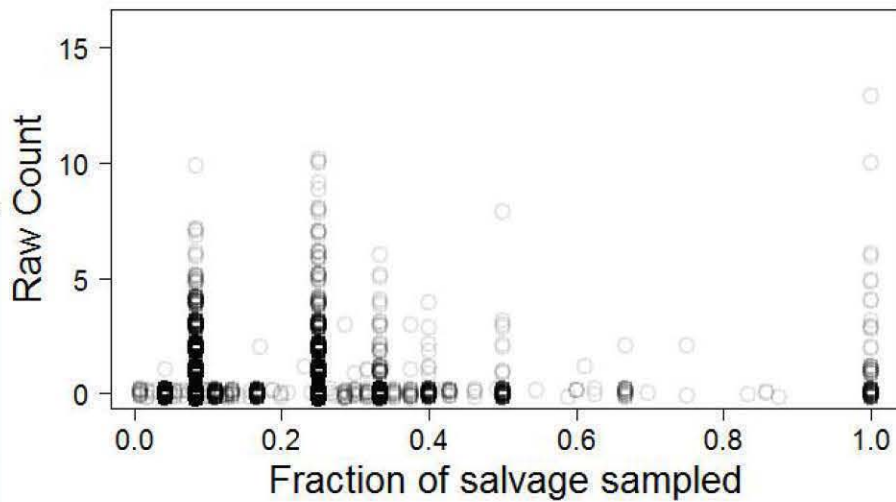


SWP Chinook '09-'10

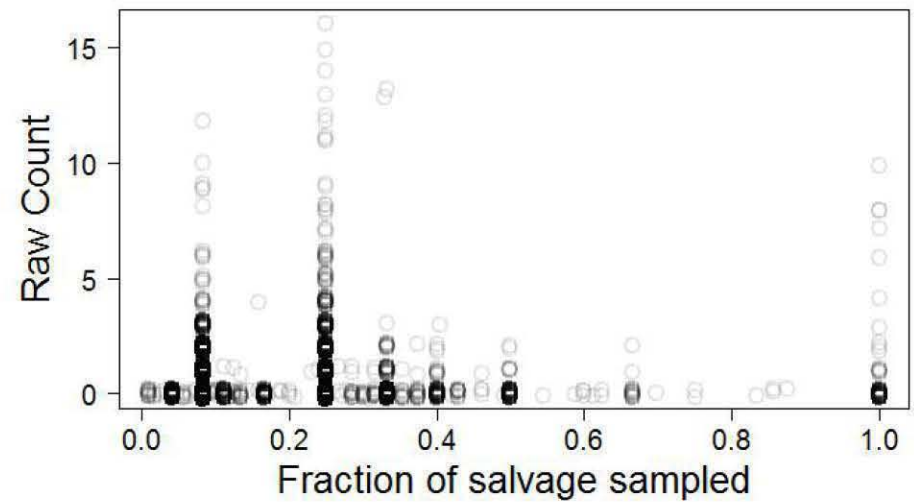


Variation in sample fraction

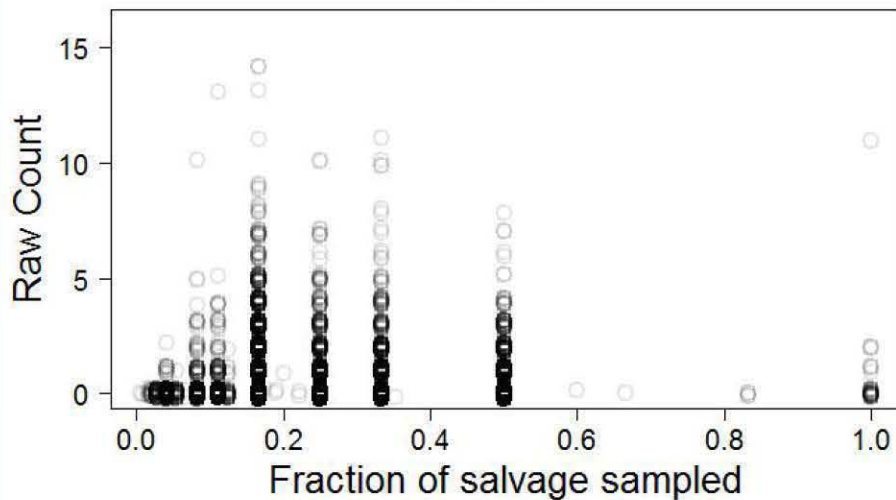
CVP Steelhead



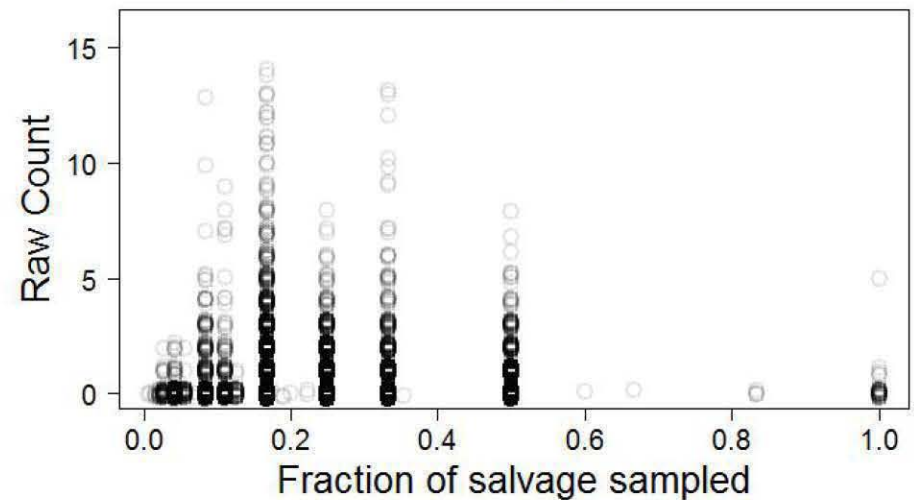
CVP Chinook



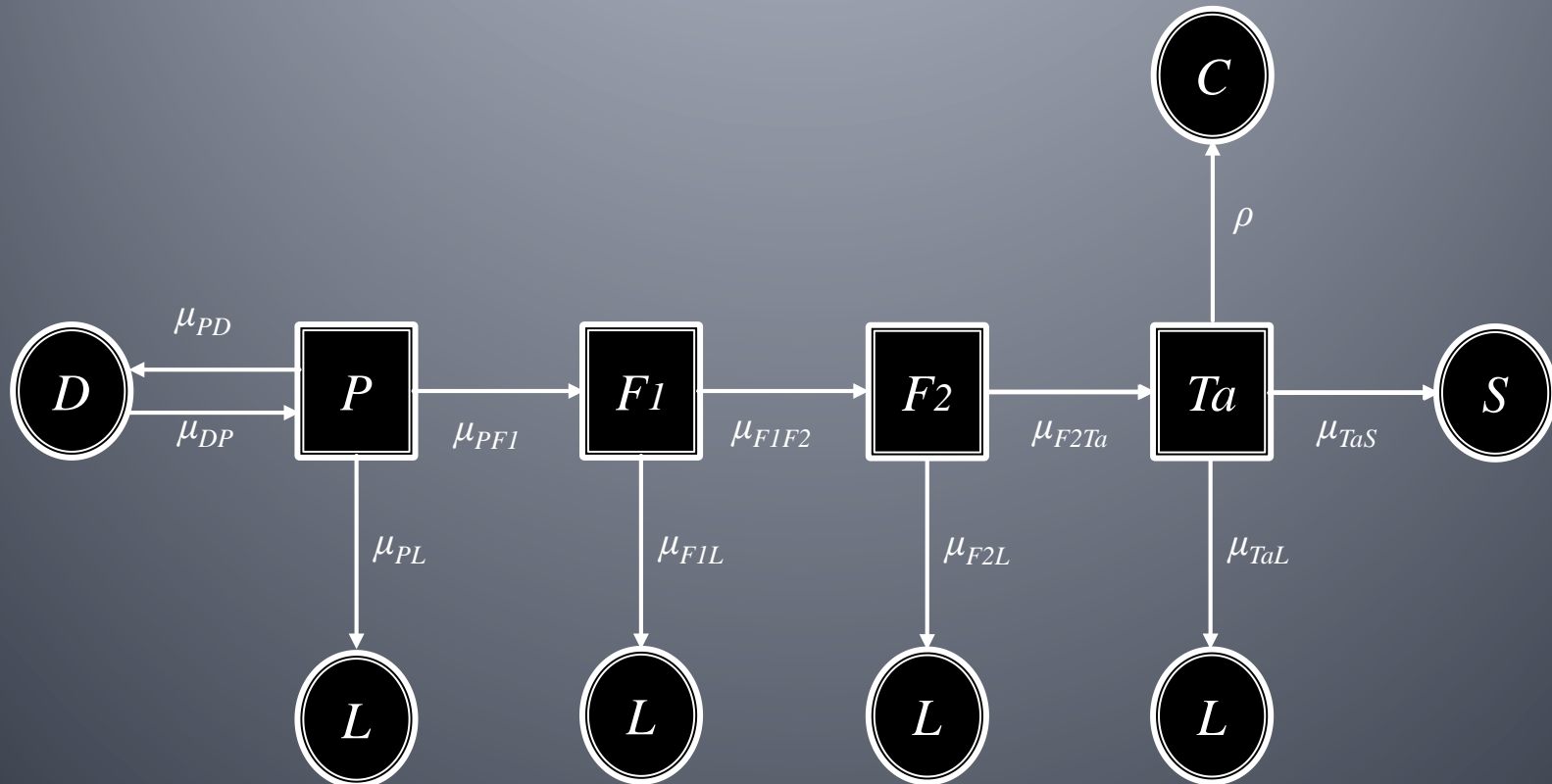
SWP Steelhead



SWP Chinook

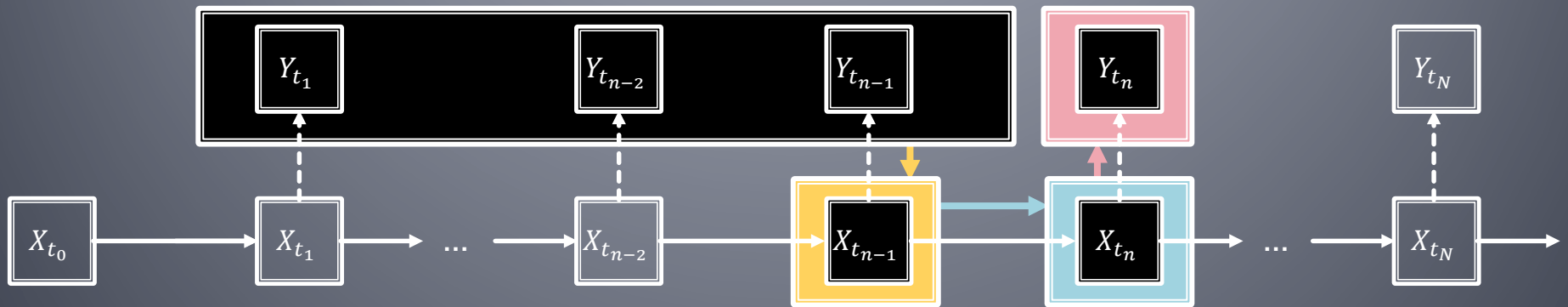


Partially observed Markov Process model (POMP)



The particle filter

Estimating POMP likelihood



Web application

Parameter set:

- Chinook-CVP
 Chinook-SWP
 Steelhead-CVP
 Steelhead-SWP

Parameter Values

Parameter	Min	Mean	Max
Entrainment Rate	0.14	11.02	22026.47
Pr(P->D)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pr(P->F1)	0.00	0.11	0.37
Pr(P->L)	0.63	0.89	1.00
Pr(F1->F2)	0.26	0.50	0.83
Pr(F1->L)	0.17	0.50	0.74
Pr(F2->T)	0.97	0.99	1.00
Pr(F2->L)	0.00	0.02	0.03
Pr(CTa->S)	0.99	0.99	0.99
Pr(CTa->L)	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pr(NCTa->S)	0.99	0.99	0.99
Pr(NCTa->L)	0.01	0.01	0.01

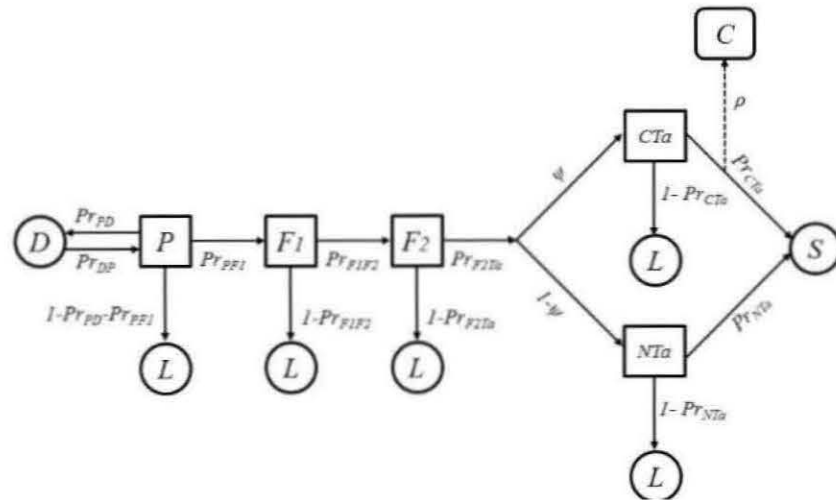
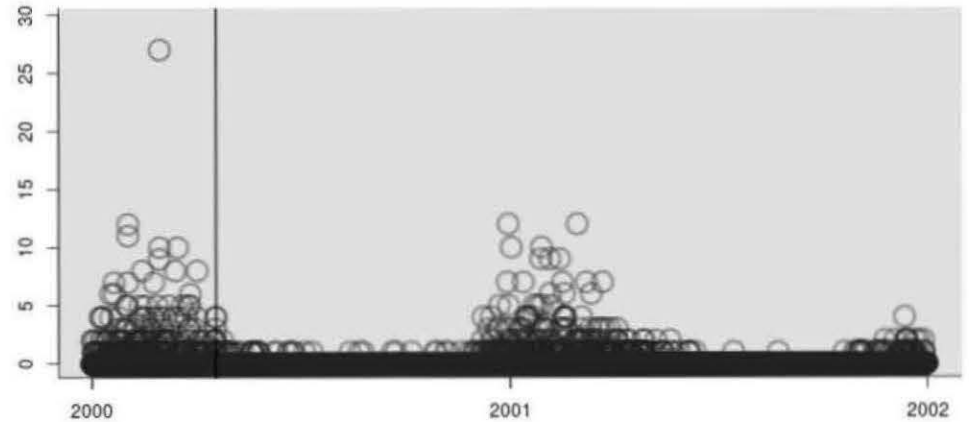
- Adjust Parameters
 Help

Build New Model

Model built in 0.01 minutes

Model Time Frame

[Drag or use arrow keys]



Web application

Dataset Build Model Estimate Loss

Estimate Type:

Fixed Variable

Number of Random Parameter Sets to Run:

3

Value of Loss to Estimate

50

Display Quantiles:

2.5

97.5

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Run Loss Estimate

Results for variable parameter estimate:

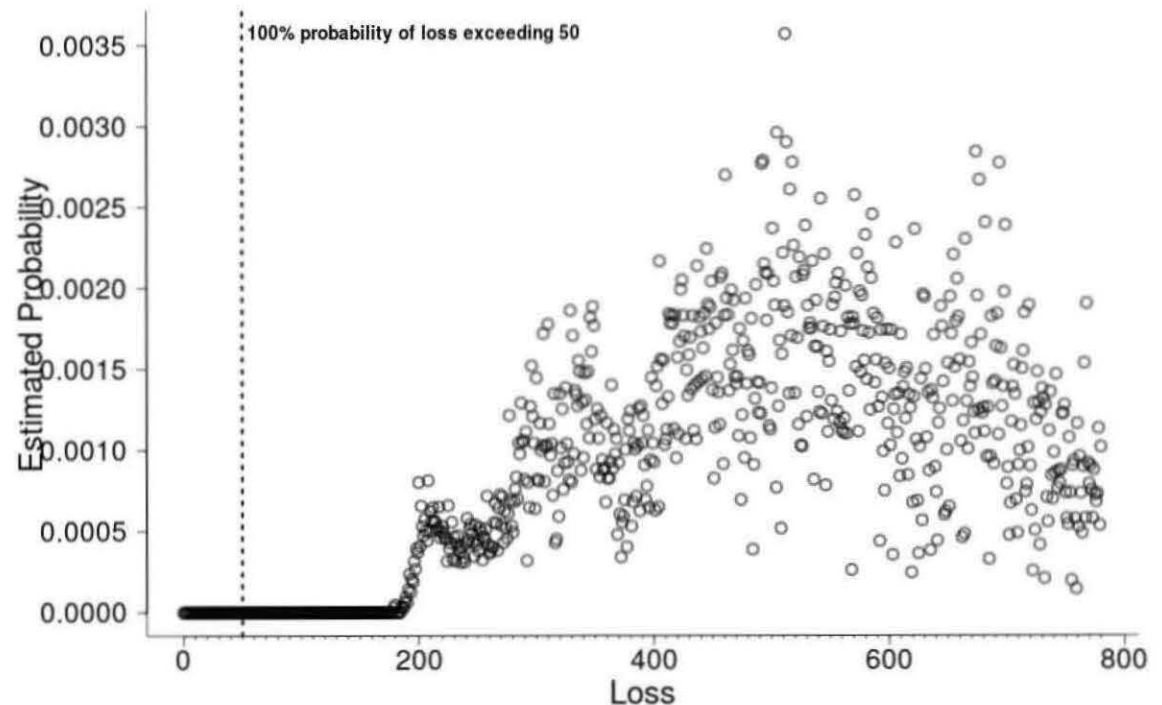
Expected Loss: 730.03

Variance: 164568.02

Quantile 2.5 %: 245

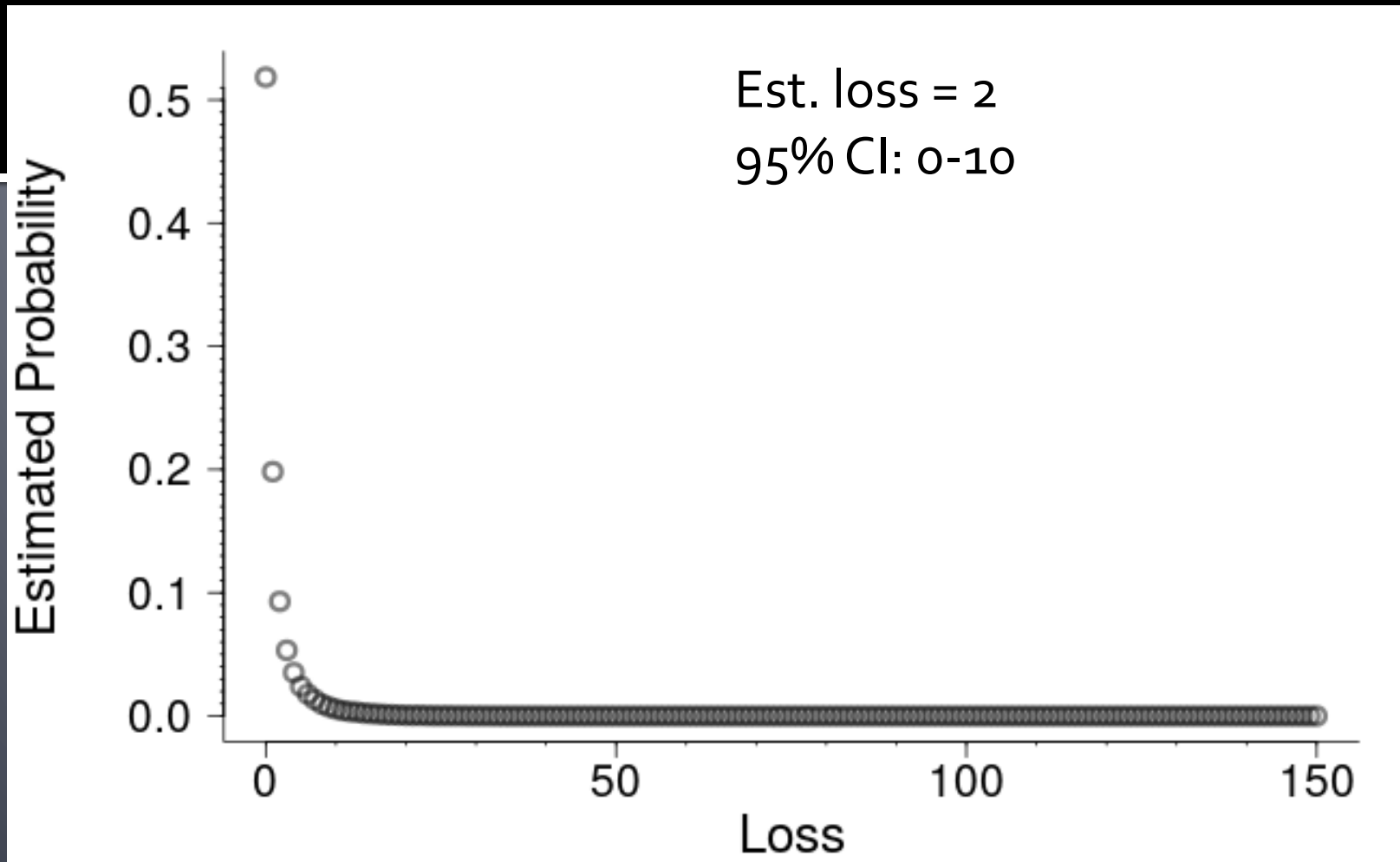
Quantile 97.5 %: 1741

Probability of exceeding 50 : 1

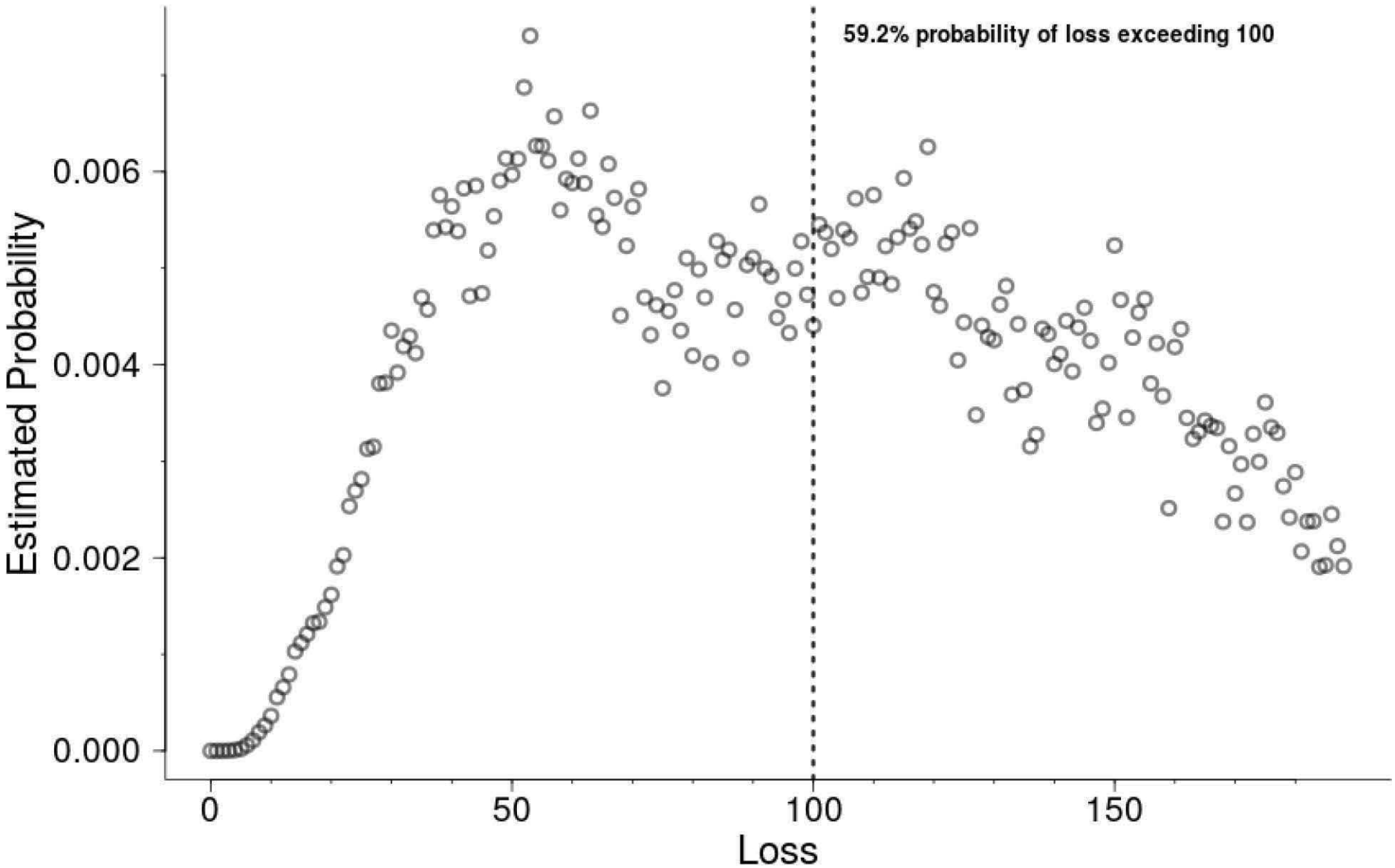


Lessons learned

Zero salvage



Variability matters

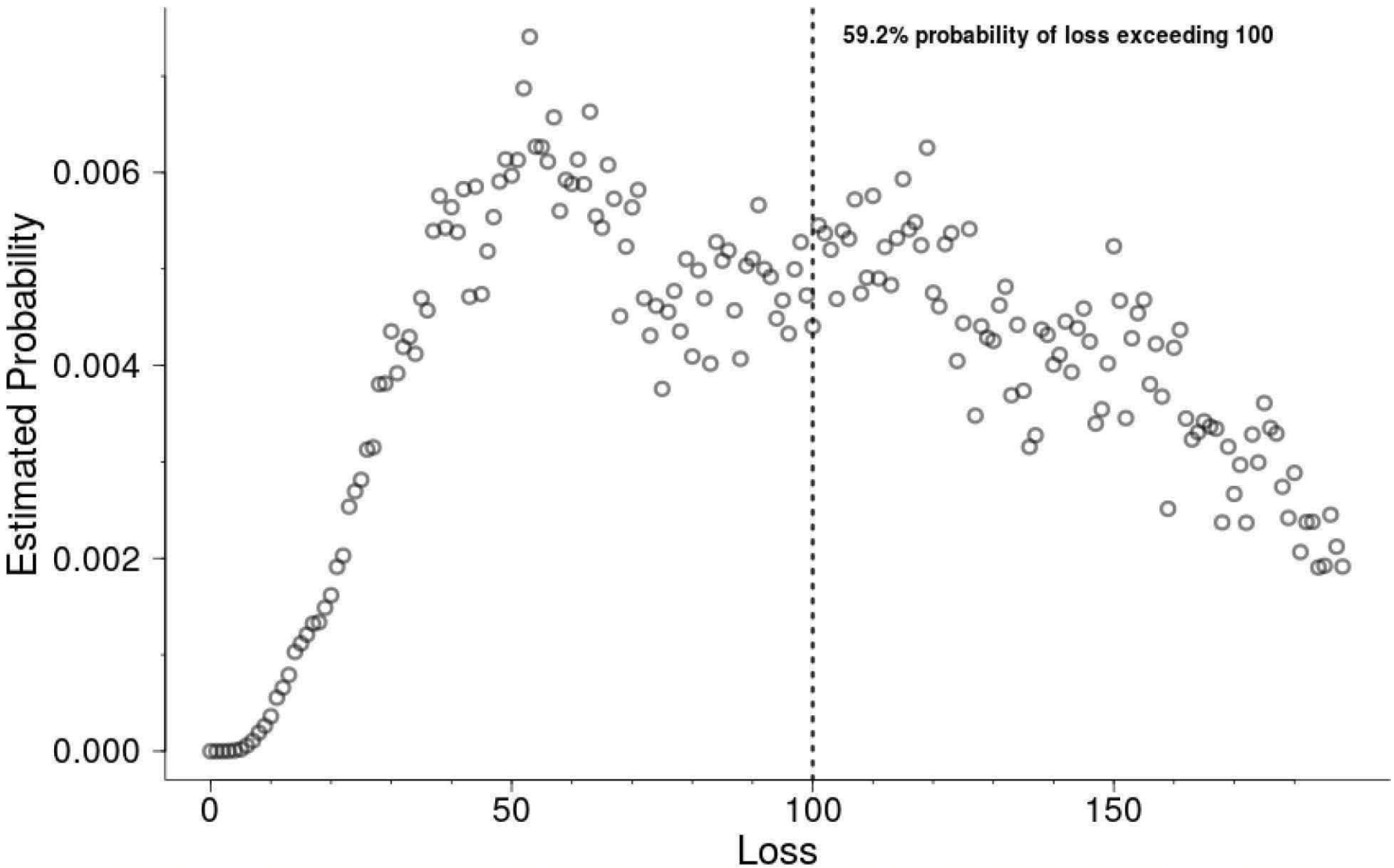


Lack of relevant data

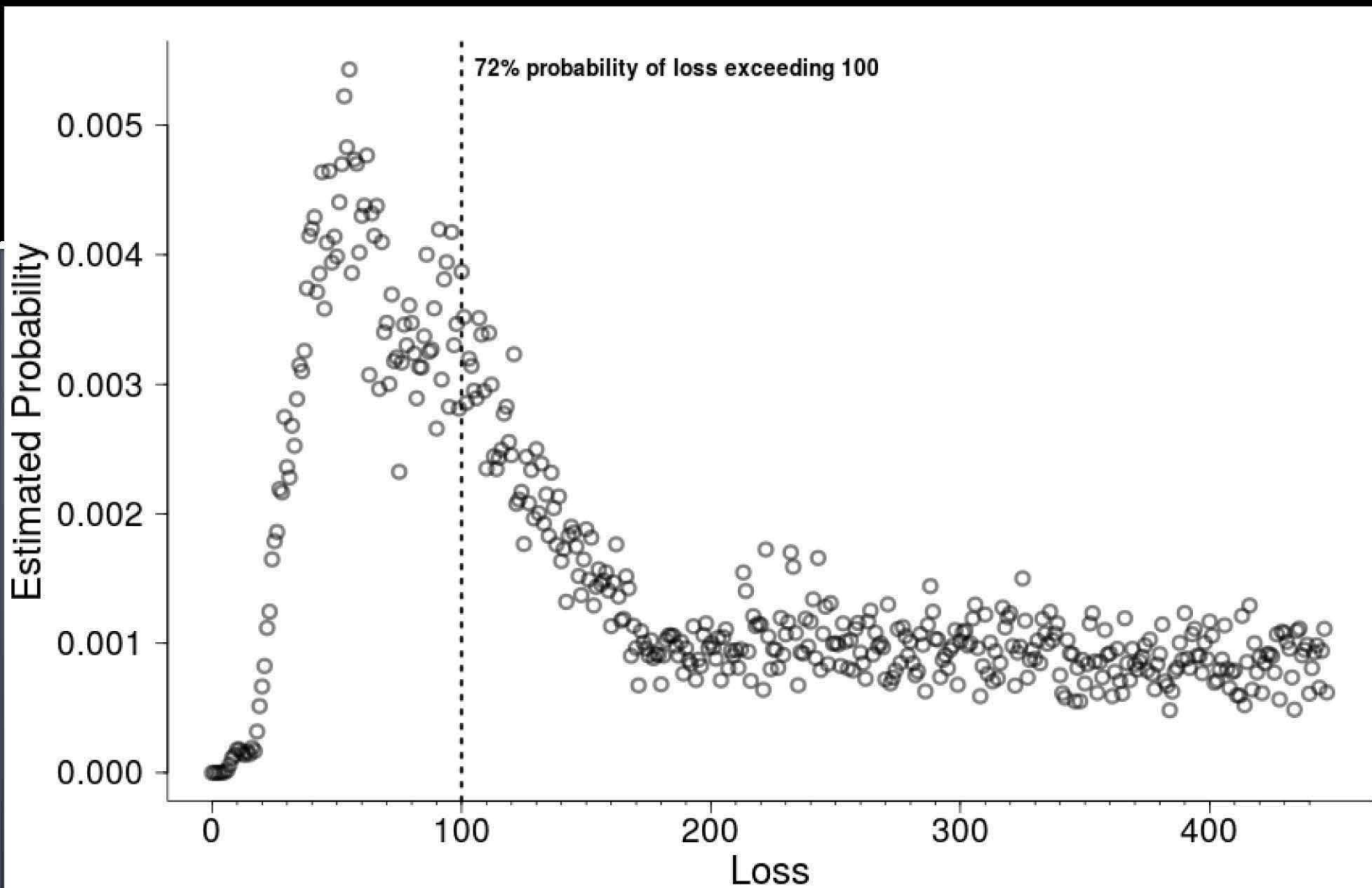
- Entrainment is unknown
- Survival-operations relationships
- Abundance near the facilities
- Survival-environment relationships
- Species specific parameters



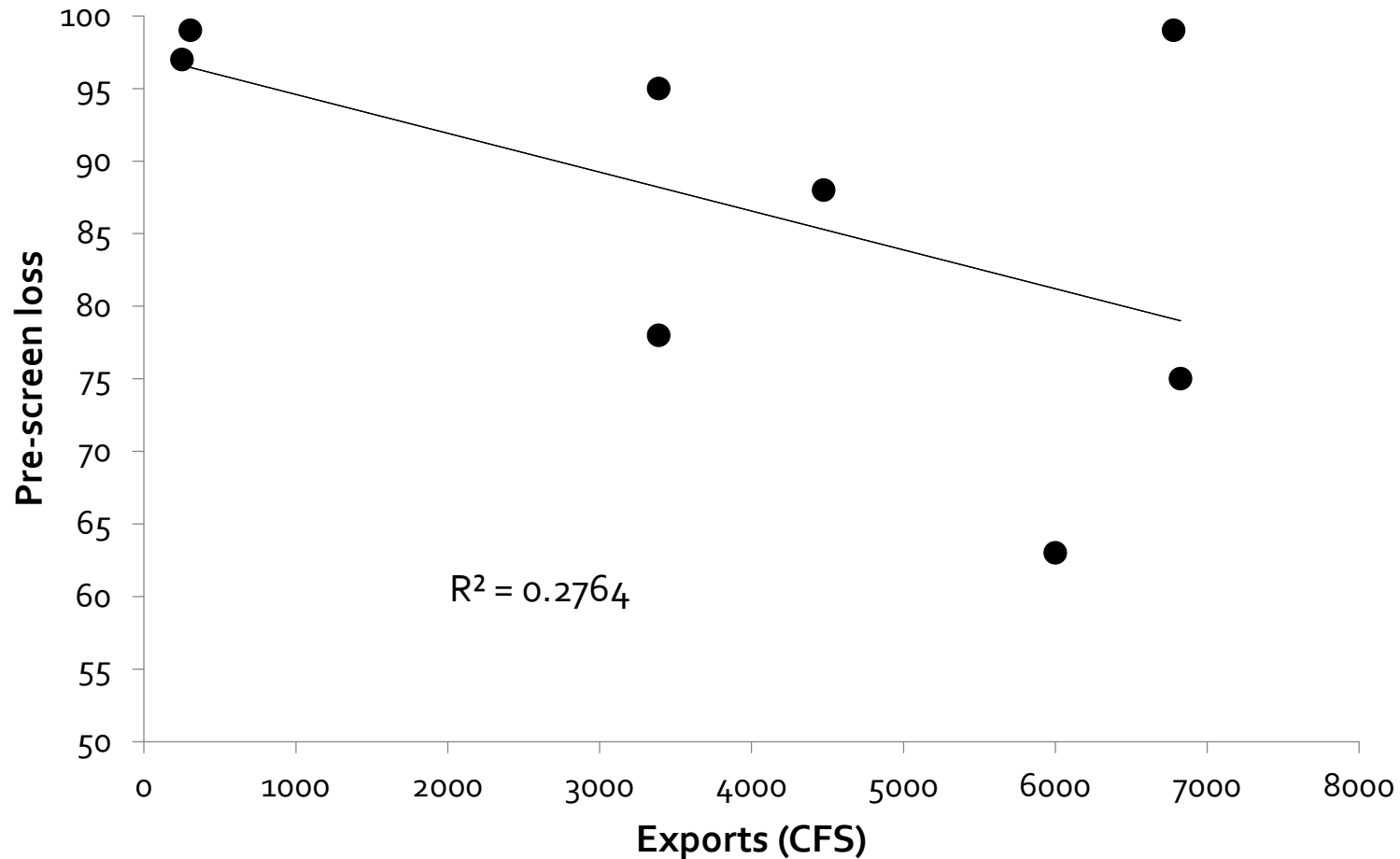
Entrainment 0-22000



Entrainment 100-500



Survival-operations



Data from Gingras 1997

Abundance near the facilities

Are operations or abundance driving variation in loss?

Population context: numbers mean little without scaling.



No information

Survival-environment relationships

Species-specific parameters

1. No data for steelhead at CVP



Implications

- High uncertainty in loss estimates.
- Loss estimate methods not comparable
- Daily loss may be a poor metric.



Next steps

Study recommendation report

Independent review of the model



Acknowledgements

- T&C 2a Workgroup
- DWR
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