Examining Rearing Habitat of Larval and Juvenile Longfin Smelt in the Upper San Francisco Estuary: A Case to Move to Uncharted Waters

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Background





More spring flow = more fish in the fall

Underlying conceptual model





Kimmerer et al. 2009



Peterson 2003

1. CDFW Monitoring Data

2. Tidal Marsh Study





Relationships between flow and larval/juvenile abundance

Fall Abundance vs Spring Outflow





Relationships between flow and larval/juvenile abundance

Fall Abundance vs Spring Outflow

Spring Abundance vs Spring Outflow



Longfin Smelt Densities By Region 20 mm Survey (1995-2015)



Longfin Smelt Densities By Region 20 mm Survey (1995-2015)



Relationship between Longfin Smelt densities and Environmental Variables 20 mm data (1995-2015)



GAM = Count ~ sTemp+ Year + sSecchi, + s(SurfaceEC)+ s(BottomDepth), offset=log(volume), family=poisson(link=log))

Longfin Smelt Density by Station and Surface Specific Conductance 20 mm (1995-2015)



Standardized Longfin Smelt Catch Contours by Station and EC



Standardized Longfin Smelt Catch Contours by Station and EC





Standardized Longfin Smelt Catch Contours by Station and EC











Napa River Specific conductance (us/cm)





Fig. 6 TRIM3D model output. Tidally averaged salinity along the transect of the main channel from Golden Gate to Rio Vista (river kilometer 100). Locations identified by heavy lines in Fig. 1 and estuarine basins are listed at the top. Model output is given for net Delta outflows of (*top to bottom*) 110, 630, and 2810 m³ s⁻¹ (lowest, middle, and highest flow)

POTENTIAL MECHANISMS

Kimmerer et al. 2009



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Kimmerer et al. 2009

Increased spawning and rearing habitat-



Bay Survey E and L Data





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Food-

Salinity

≤ 0.5

1-2

4-6

≥ 34

Zooplankton abundance by region



DWR EMP-Mar-June (1995-2014)

Kimmerer et al. 2009



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Food-

≥ 34





Kimmerer et al. 2009

Tidal Marsh Study



Study Sites

- 1. No name (Martinez)
- 2. Ryer Island
- 3. Wheeler Island
- 4. Mallard Island
- 5. Chipps Island
- 6. Browns Island
- 7. Sherman Island

Conducted a tidal marsh study in actual tidal marshes



Conducted a tidal marsh study in actual tidal marshes



Compared Longfin Smelt Densities between Tidal Marsh Study and CDFW Smelt Larval Survey

THE .



Open water shoals

Tidal Marsh Sloughs





More longfin smelt collected in 2013

Shallow open water areas supported higher densities of longfin smelt larvae



More longfin smelt collected in 2013

Densities not different between studies (CDFW SLS vs Tidal Marsh Study)





Lot's of yolk-sac larvae were collected



2013 **Browns Island** Google earth Sherman Island Google earth



Tow position/distance recorded in Navionics

Length at hatch 5 – 8 mm TL; Wang 2007

Relationship between larval catch and environmental variables during tidal marsh survey



GAM(COUNT ~ s(TEMP')+ YEAR + s(SAL)+ s(CHL)+ s(PH)+ s(TURB) + s(DEP) + HAB, offset=log(VOL), gamma=1.4, family=poisson(link=log))

Relationship between larval catch and environmental variables during tidal marsh survey



GAM(COUNT ~ s(TEMP')+ YEAR + s(SAL)+ s(CHL)+ s(PH)+ s(TURB) + s(DEP) + HAB, offset=log(VOL), gamma=1.4, family=poisson(link=log))

Existing Paradigm-

Longfin smelt spawn in freshwater and are transported into Suisun Bay (Rosenfield and Baxter 2007; Kimmerer et al. 2009, CDFW 2009)



Emerging Paradigm-

Longfin smelt spawn in fresh water and low salinity water. Available spawning habitat increases from east to west



Plenty of restoration opportunities throughout the low salinity and brackish regions of the estuary



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