

# Integrated Modeling Framework for Winter-Run Chinook Salmon

*Funded by  
California Urban Water Agencies*



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# Project Purpose: STEP 1

WHAT? Develop an accurate conceptual model, shared among basin biologists, of how human actions relate to production of key fish populations.

WHY? Such a system would help to guide restoration and management decisions to achieve the greatest fish benefits within available resources

HOW? Predict relative magnitude of fish production likely to result from alternative combinations of action

## Hatcheries

Action to manage  
use of fish culture

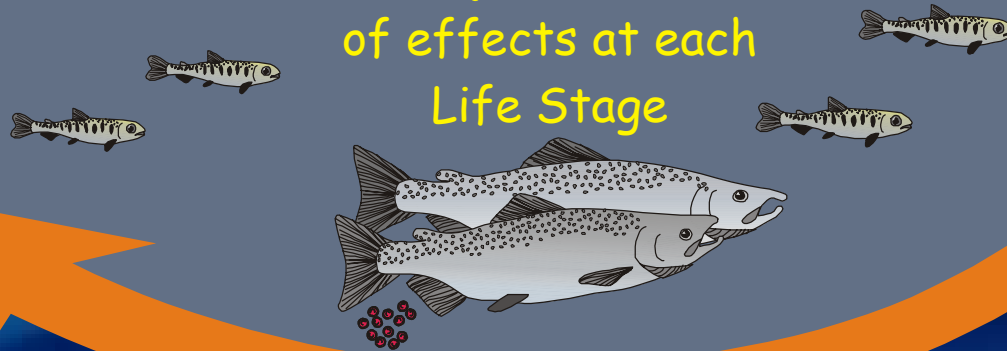
## Habitat

Action to manage  
land use

Integrated Accounting Framework

## Life Cycle Model

of effects at each  
Life Stage



## Harvest

Action to manage  
harvesting

## Hydro

Action to manage  
water use

# Dealing with Uncertainty

- We don't know it all
- We should proceed with what we can reasonably defend
- Upgrade systematically over time
- Points of model weakness or debate should become topics of study
- Steering committee should host annual reviews and approve model upgrades

# FRAMEWORK GUIDELINES

- Build on Existing Analytical Foundations
- Rely on Demonstrated Cause-Effect Relationships
- Follow Fundamentals of Trophic and Stream Processes
- Use Readily Available Data
- Focus on Key Factors

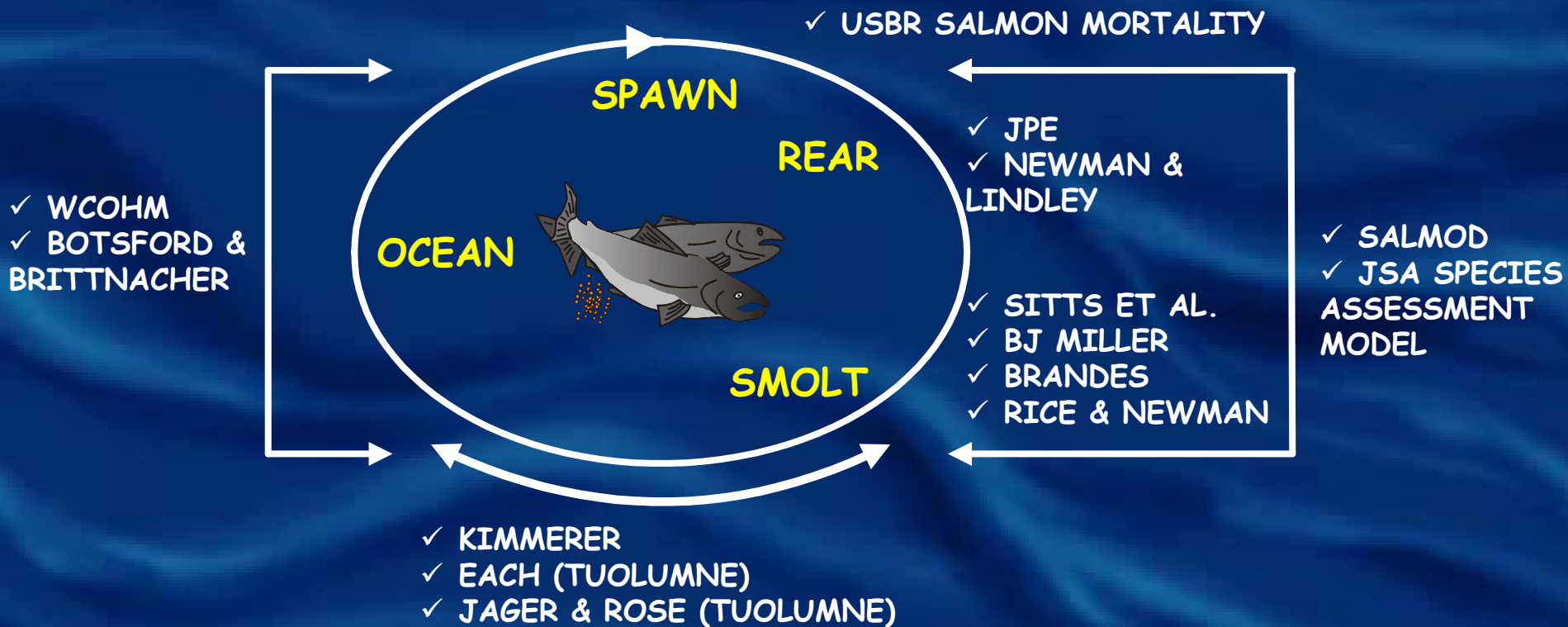
# Collaboration Strategies

- Steering Committee with Policy-Level Representatives From Each Fisheries Agency
- Review Existing Modeling Efforts Before Proceeding with New Efforts
- Build Model in MS Excell for Easy Review and Use by All

# STEP 1 Accomplishments

- Developed a conceptual framework for winter-run population dynamics, as influenced by human actions. This reflects our best understanding of functional relationships, regardless of our ability to quantify them
- Developed Prototype Quantitative Model that Expressed the Baseline for Quantitative Routines Presently in Use

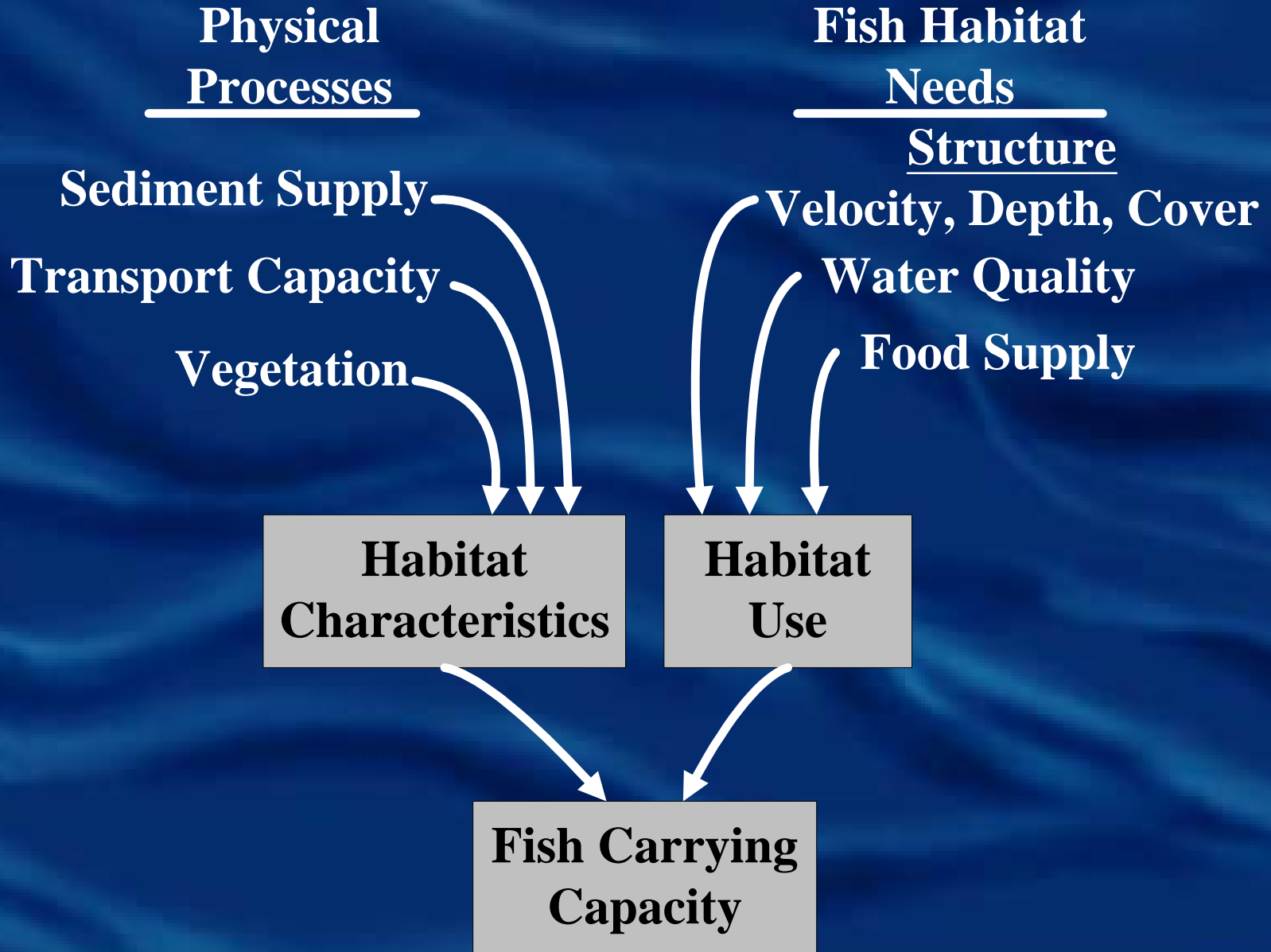
# CV CHINOOK MODELING



# Focus of Recovery Remedies Sacramento Winter-run Chinook

- Control Water Temperature
- Optimize Sacramento River Flow
- Improve Juvenile & Adult Passage at RBDD
- Screen Diversions
- Supplement with Hatchery Rearing
- Limit Export Pumping
- Schedule Delta Cross Channel Use
- Restrict Harvest in Ocean & River
- Reduce Contamination from Iron Mt Mine
- Re-establish Run in Battle Creek

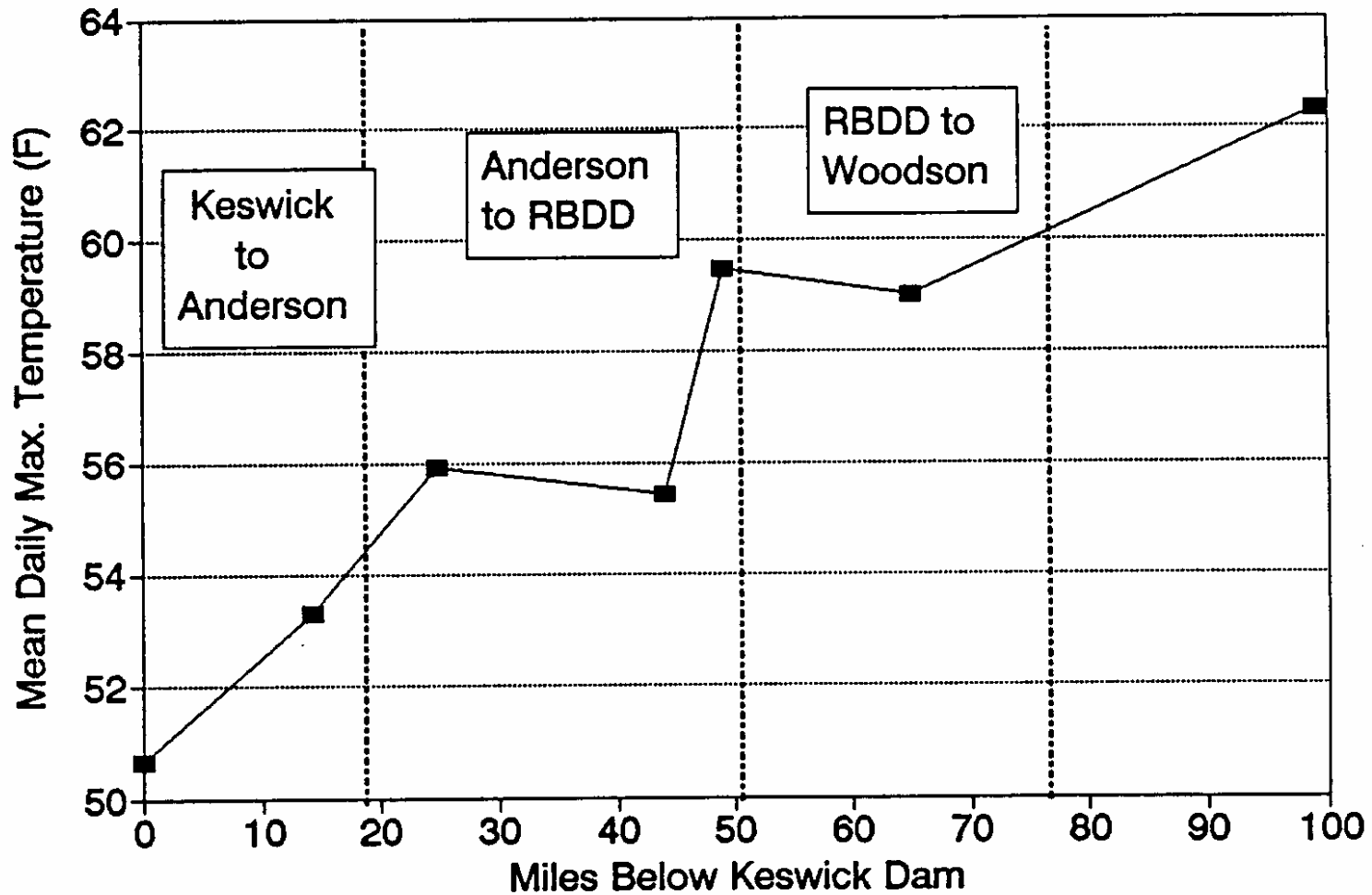
# Salmon Production in Streams



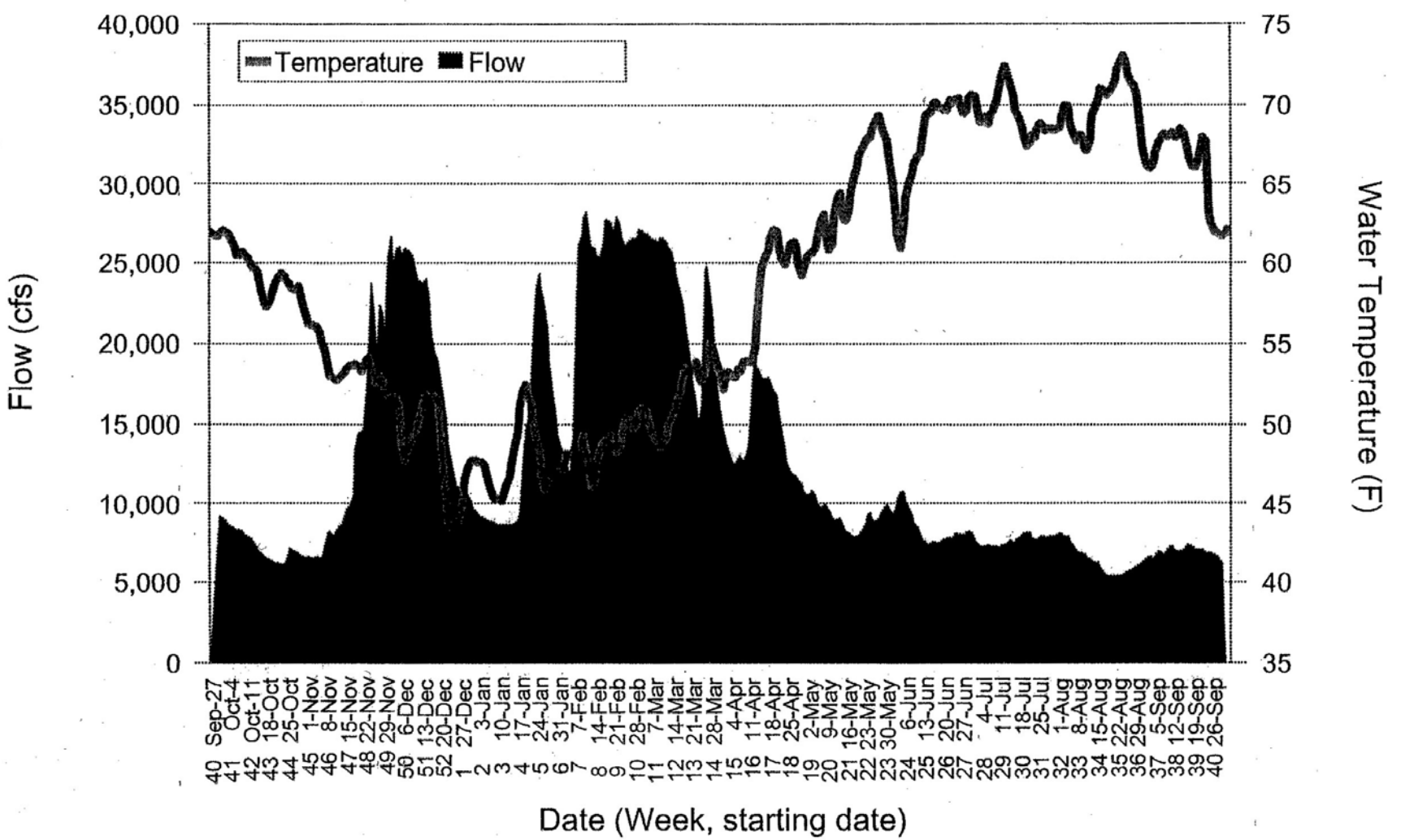
# Key Findings from Monitoring

- Major passage issues for adults have been addressed
- Redd distribution shifted upstream from 46% below RM 283 (Airport Rd Bridge) during 1987-92 to only 6% below that point since 1993.
- Temperature control has reduced egg loss, but high temperatures may still cause some egg loss in dry years
- Most juveniles pass RBDD as fry
- Survival through the Delta is influenced by water operations

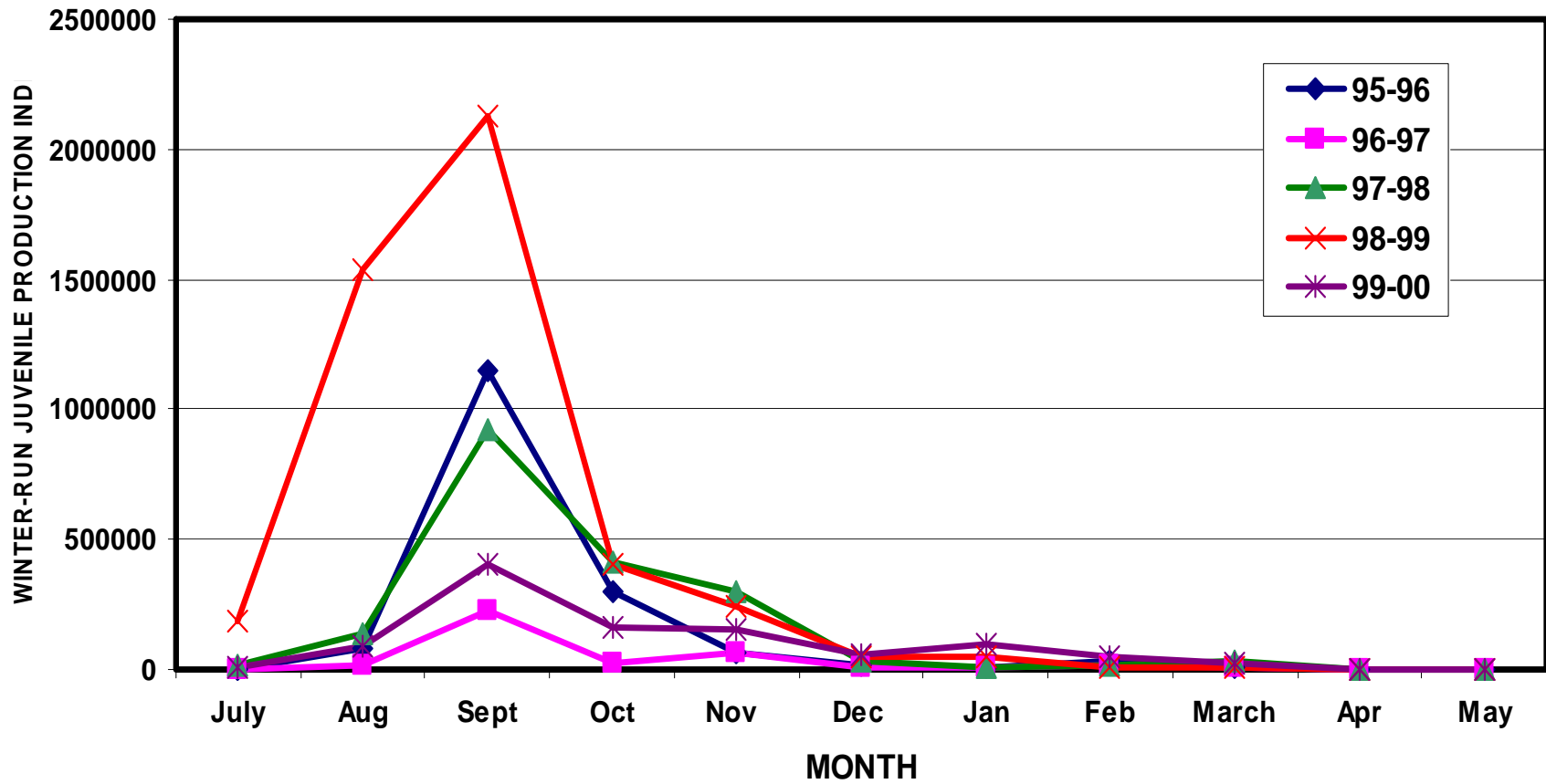
# Sacramento River Temperature - June 88



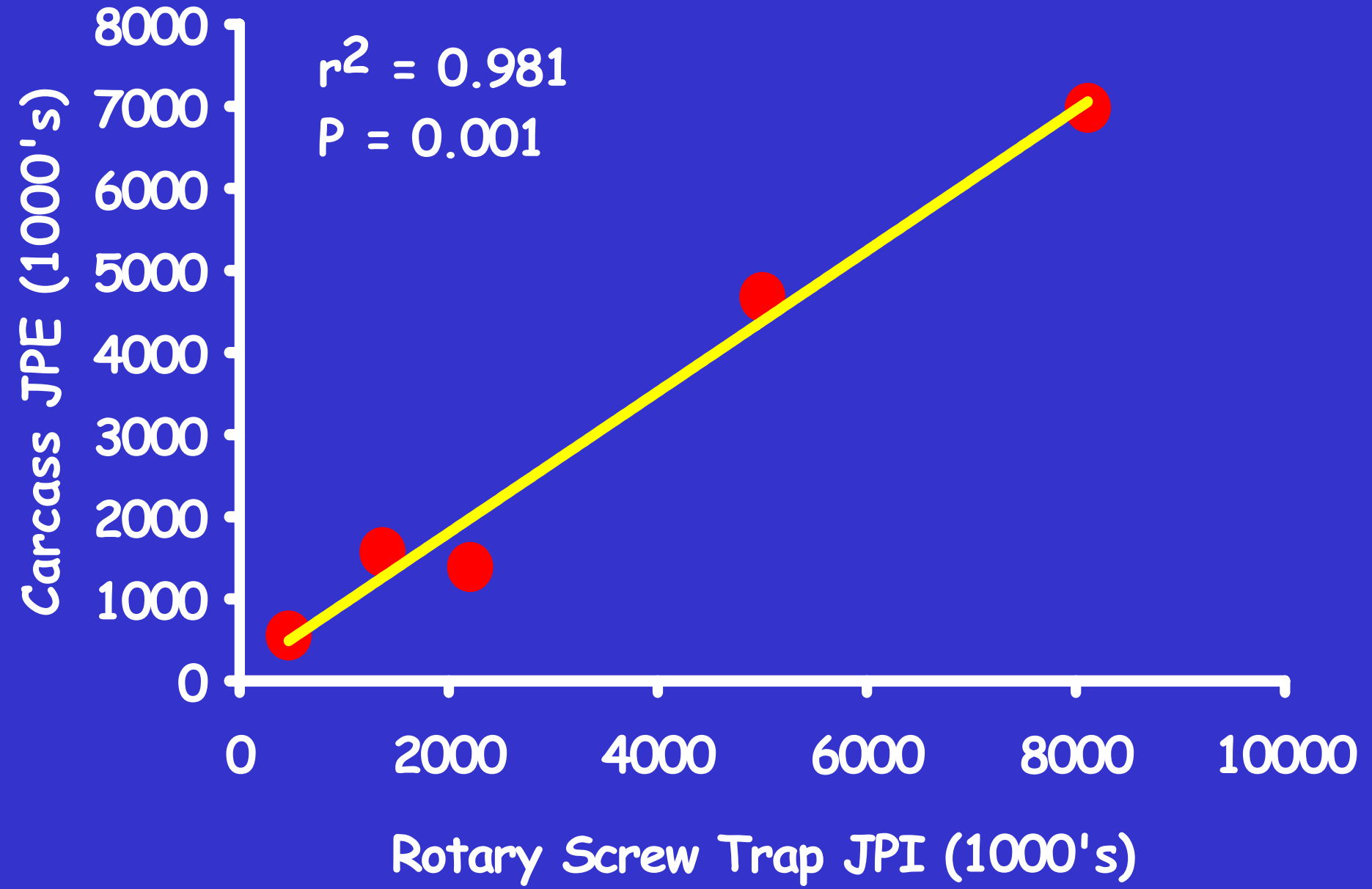
# Sacramento River flow and water temperature near Knights Landing



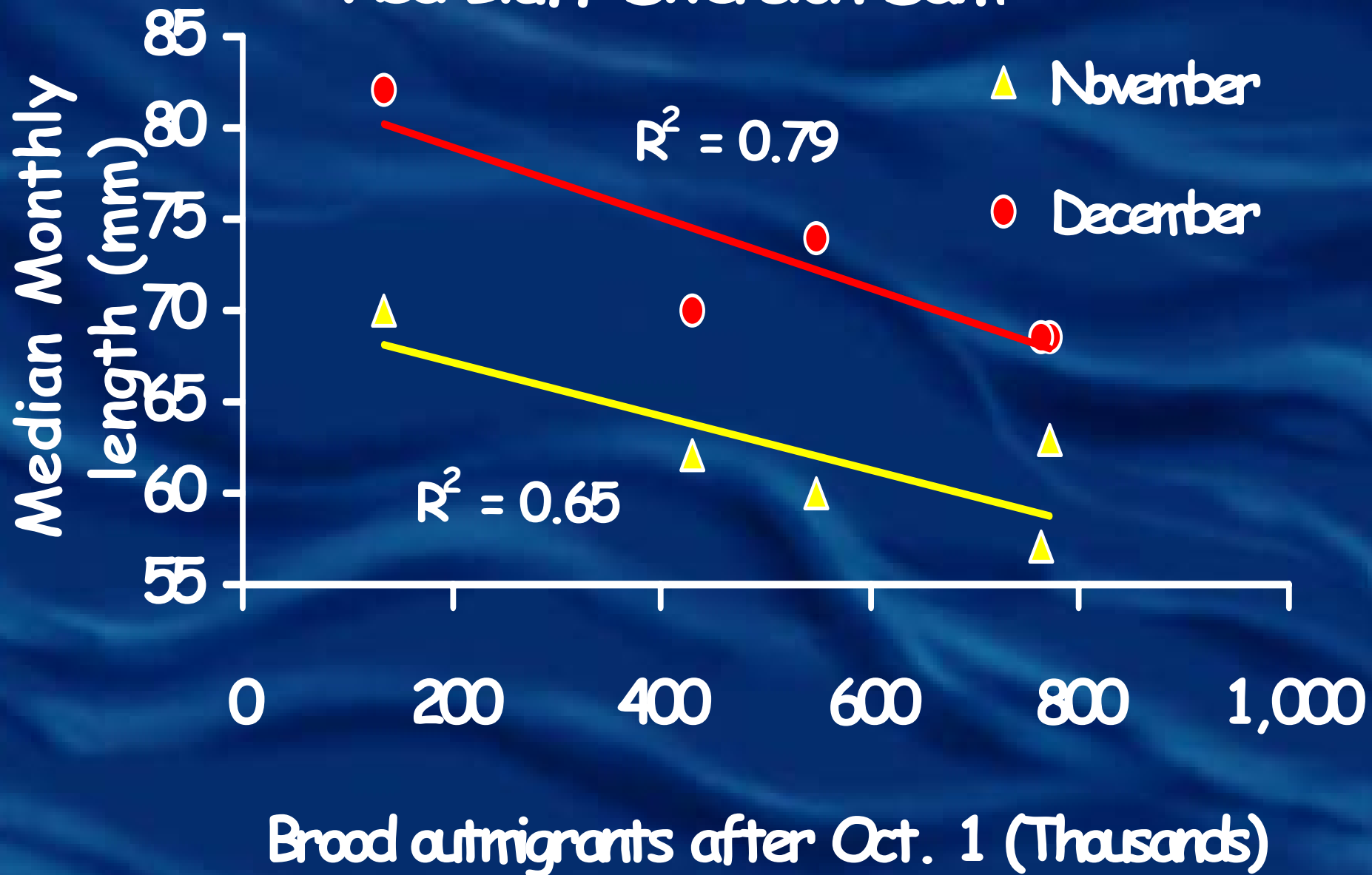
# TIMING OF JUVENILE WINTER-RUN PASSAGE AT RBDD



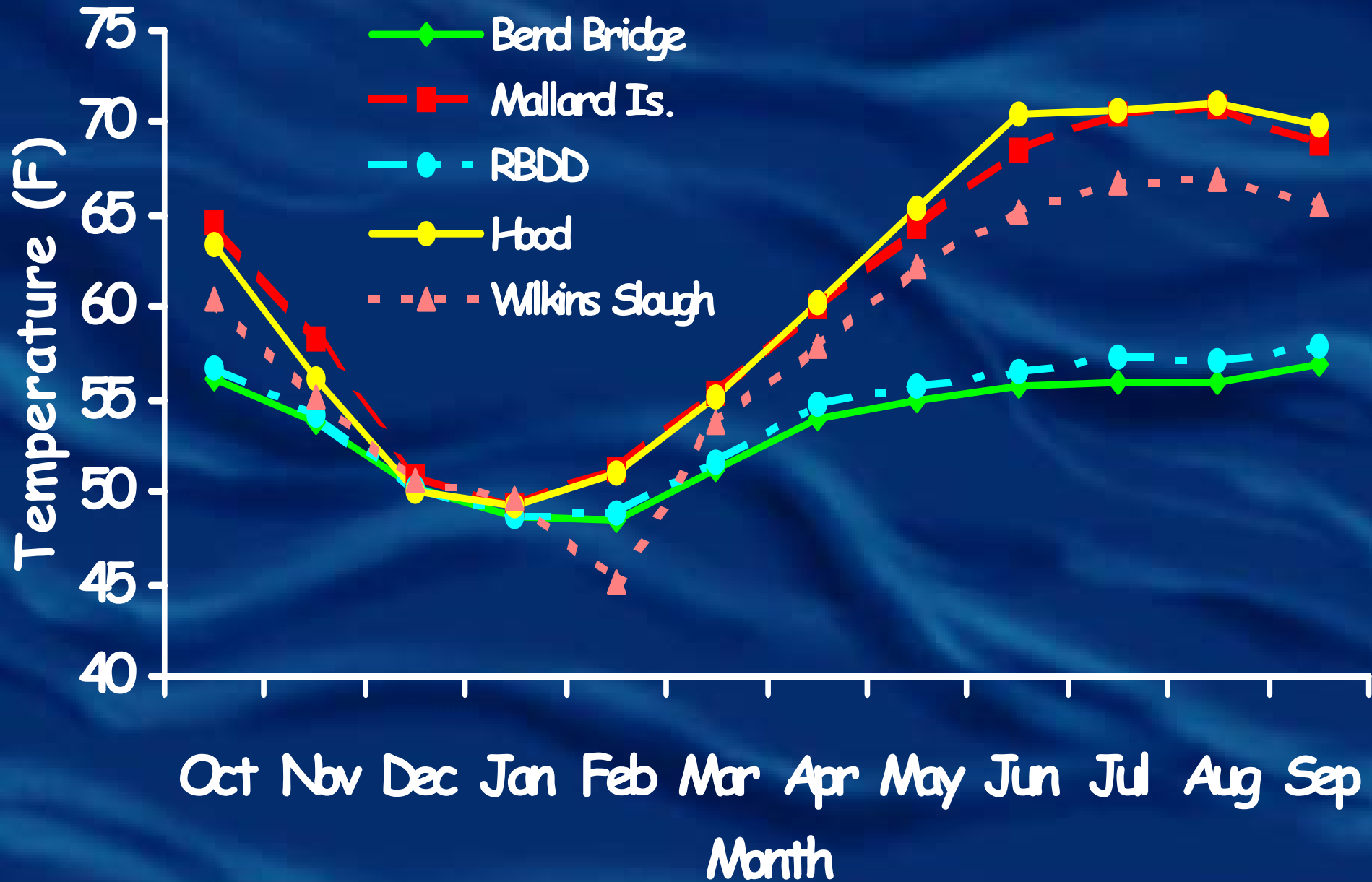
# Sacramento Winter-Run Chinook Indicies of Juvenile Production



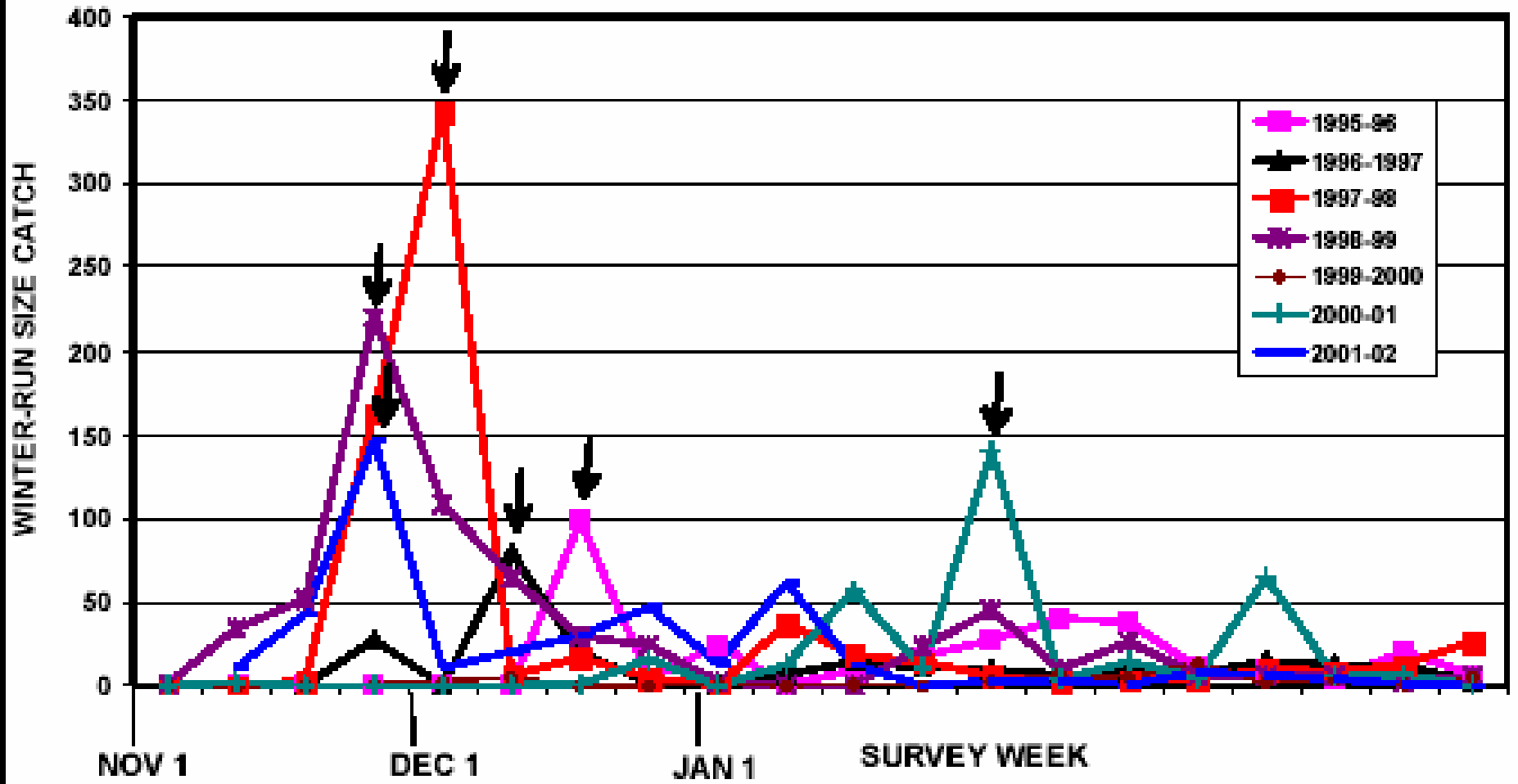
# Red Bluff Diversion Dam



# Sacramento River Temperatures



### Timing of Juvenile Winter-run Passing Knights Landing



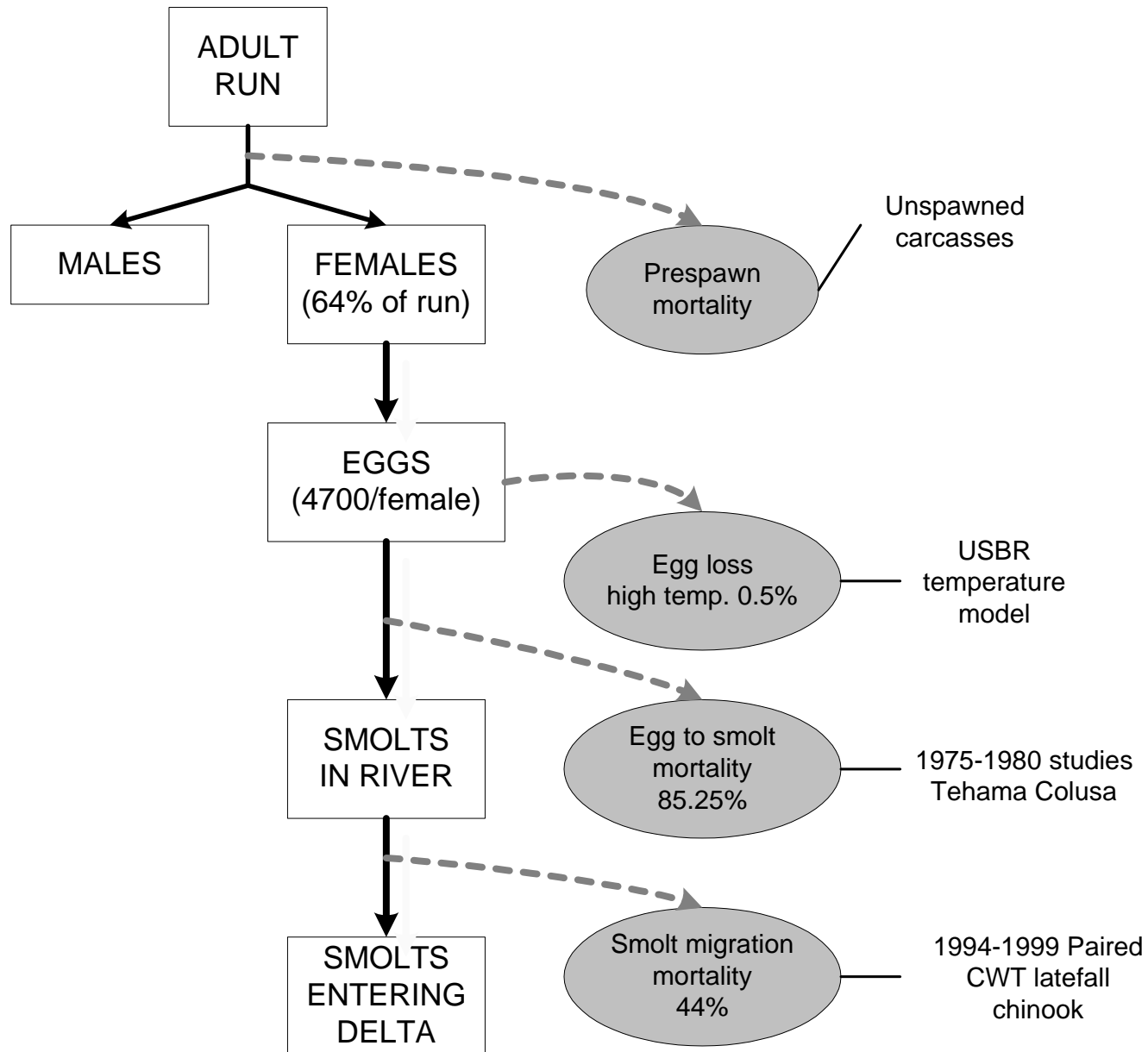
## Estimated Winter-run Passage at Chipps Island

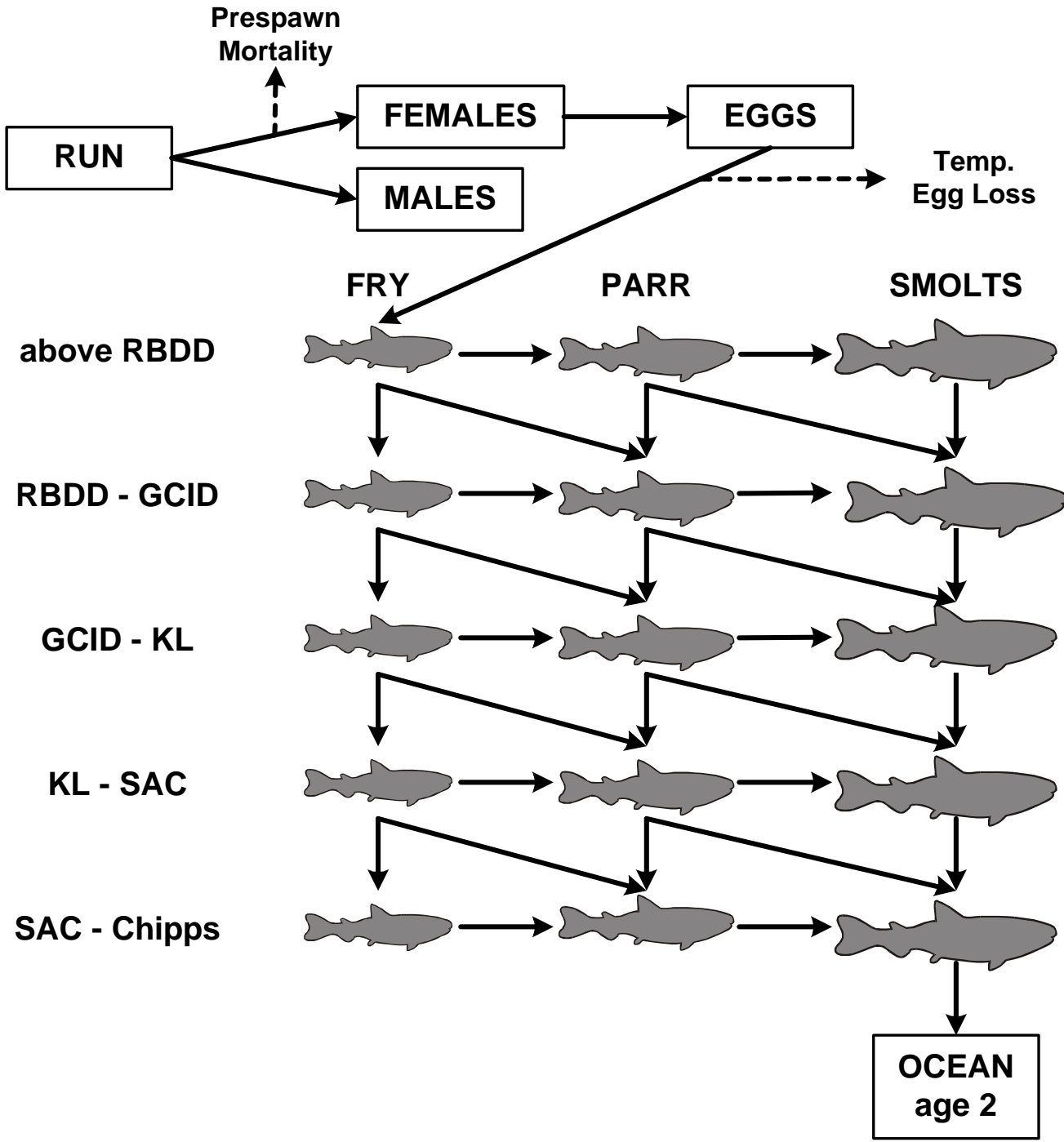
	<b>Year of Jan-May</b>		
<b>Month</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>November</b>	0	0	0
<b>December</b>	0	0	13,466
<b>January</b>	6,649	7,155	9,766
<b>February</b>	57,385	33,012	13,133
<b>March</b>	180,806	152,746	83,125
<b>April</b>	30,340	18,972	28,711
<b>May</b>	1,163	487	489

# Prototype Quantitative Model

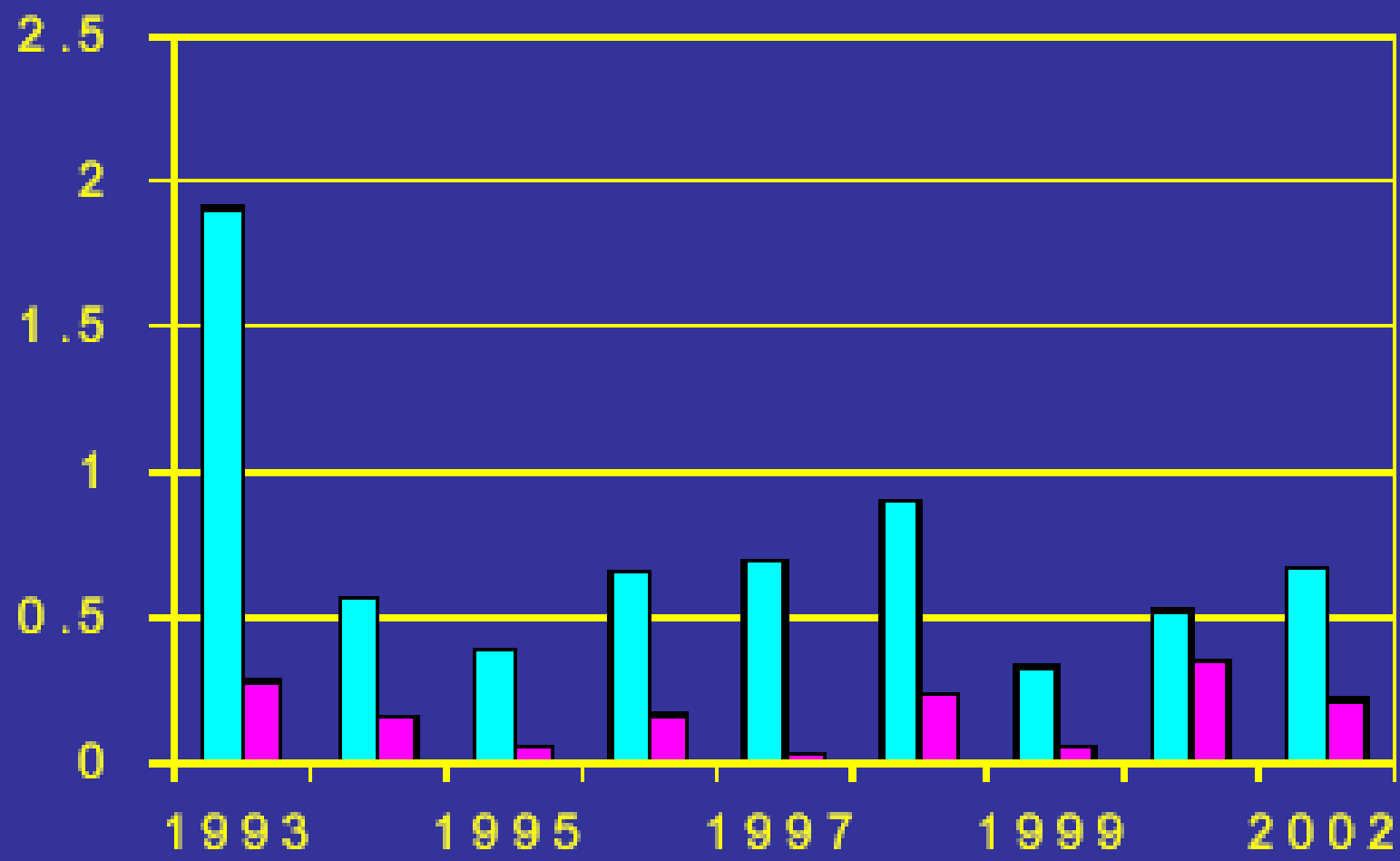
- Juvenile Production Predicted Following JPE
- Carrying Capacity adopted from SALMOD based on WUA for fry above Battle Ck
- Delta Survival Based on Newman (2000)
- Maturity Rates Based on Winter Run Ocean Harvest Model (WCOHM)

# Winter-run Chinook JPE

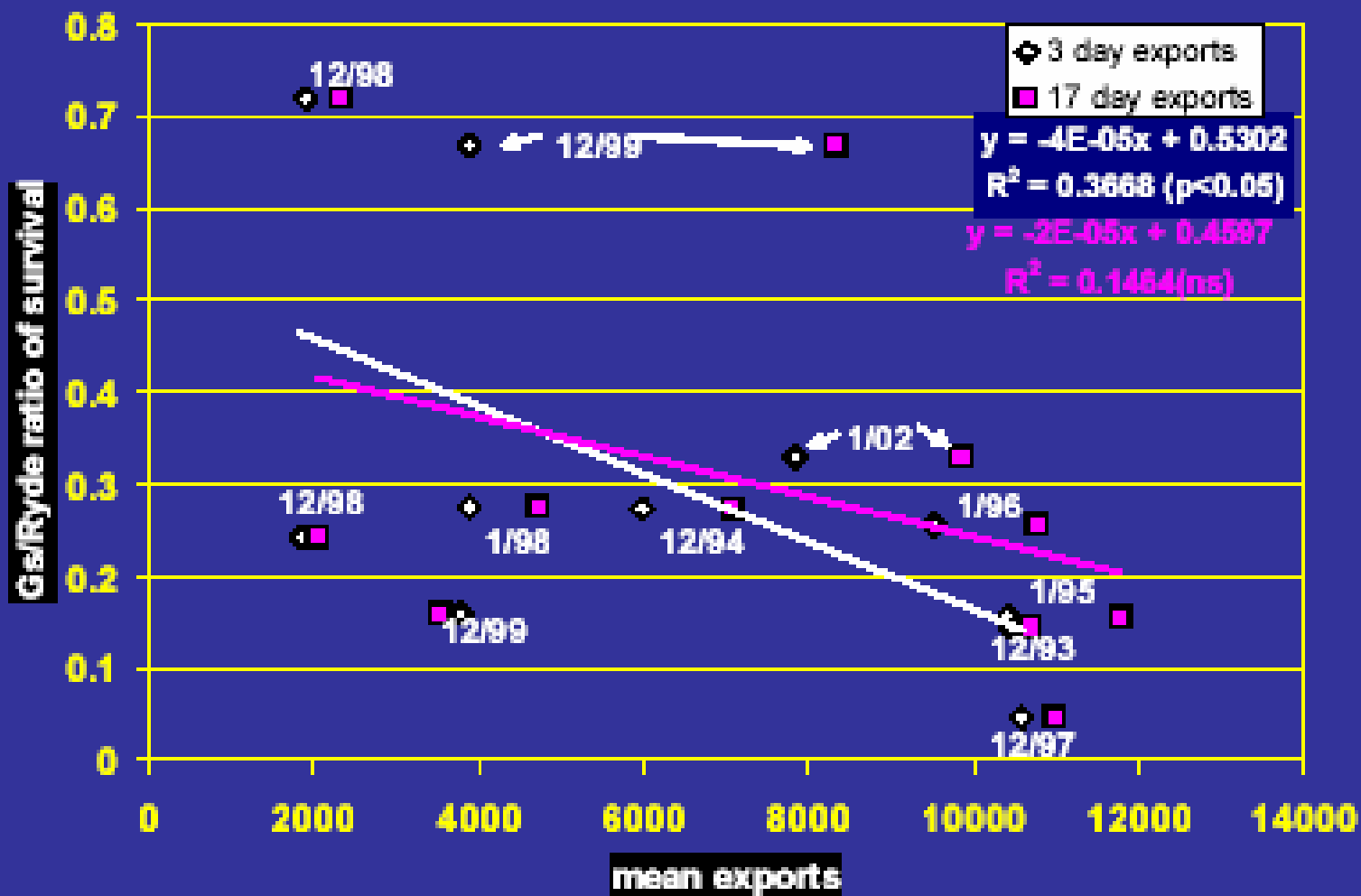




# Ryde > GS $p < 0.05$



## GS/Ryde survival vs mean exports 3 and 17 days after release 1993 - 2002




# Newman (2000)

Survival through Delta =

- 6.4917
- + 1.4004 (log Sacramento R. Flow at Freeport)
- 0.0960 (Release Temperature)
- 1.9878 (Export/Inflow)
- 0.6589 (DCC Gate Position)

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# Integrated Modeling Framework for Winter-Run Chinook Salmon

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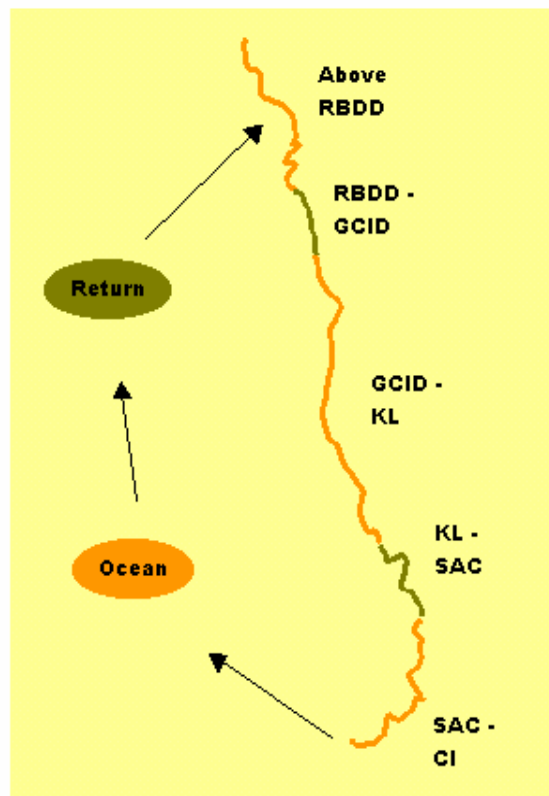
Prepared by: S.P. Cramer and Associates and Larix Systems, Inc.

October 13, 2003

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## SIMULATION FRAMEWORK

Select a segment to view/edit parameter values



Refresh Graph

Graph parameter

Natural Smolt

Graph timeframe

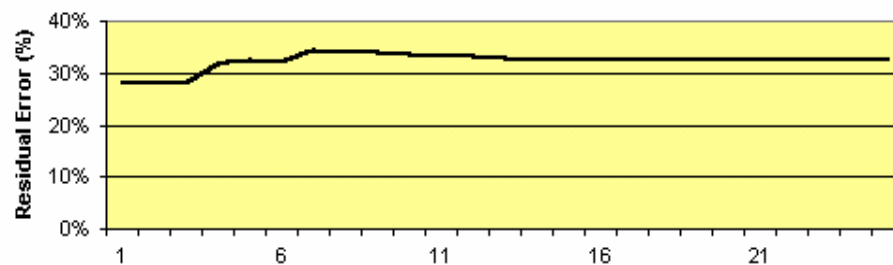
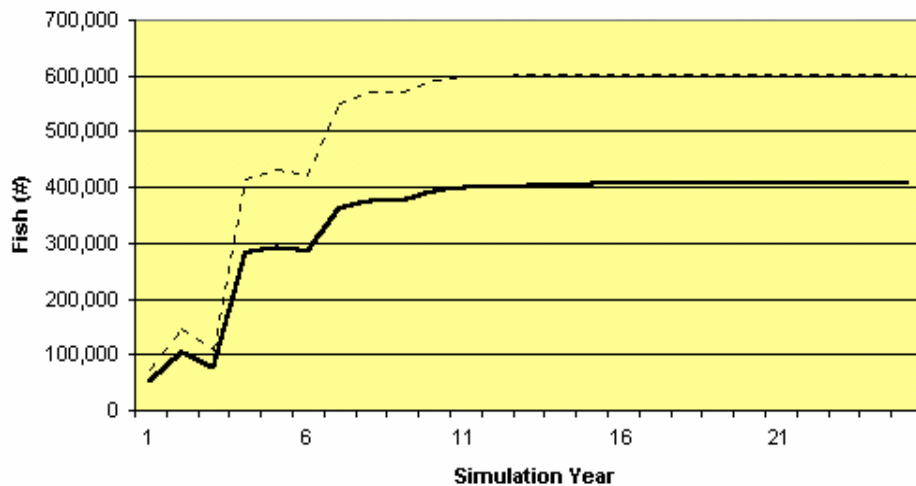
25 Years

Make Benchmark

Clear Benchmark

## SIMULATION RESULTS

Graphs depict simulation results (solid line) compared to benchmark results (dashed line) and percent residual error (benchmark - simulation) relative to benchmark results.





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## SIMULATION PARAMETERS

### Juvenile Life Stage

Weighted Usable Area (Fry) (sqft/ft)	4.28
Fry Capacity (#/WUA)	7.99
Prespawning Adult Survival Rate	75.00%
Female Spawner Ratio	64.00%
No. Eggs per Female Spawner	4,700
Egg to Fry Survival Rate	30.00%
Fry to Parr Survival Rate	60.00%
Parr to Smolt Survival Rate	80.00%
No. Hatchery Smolts Released	500,000
Post-Release Survival Rate	50.00%
Smolt to Age 2 Survival Rate	5.00%

### Juvenile Pathways

	Fry	Parr	Smolt
Percent Migration fr Upstream Reach			
to Red Bluff Diversion Dam - GCID	75.00%	80.00%	100.00%
to GCID - Knight's Landing	86.00%	86.00%	100.00%
to Knight's Landing - Sacramento		86.00%	100.00%
to Sacramento to Chipps Island		86.00%	100.00%
Overall Migration Survival Rate	55.00%	75.00%	85.00%

### Delta Migration Survival Parameters

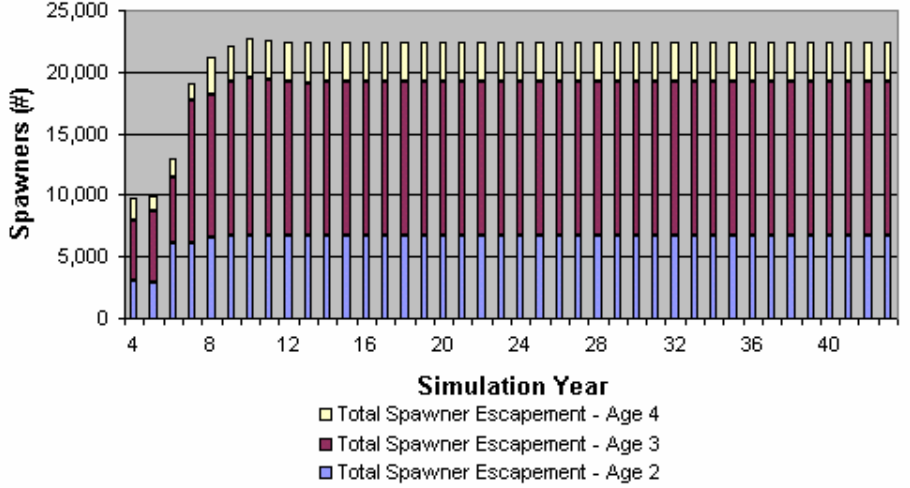
Sacramento River Flow	15,000
Release Temperature	59.0
Export/Inflow Ratio	20.00%
Gate Position (1=Open; 0=Closed)	0

### Adult Life Stage

	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4
Ocean Survival/Recruitment			
Ocean Harvest Rate	21.00%	16.00%	25.00%
Natural Maturity Rate	20.00%	70.00%	100.00%
Hatchery Maturity Rate	20.00%	70.00%	100.00%
Overwinter Survival Rate	80.00%	80.00%	

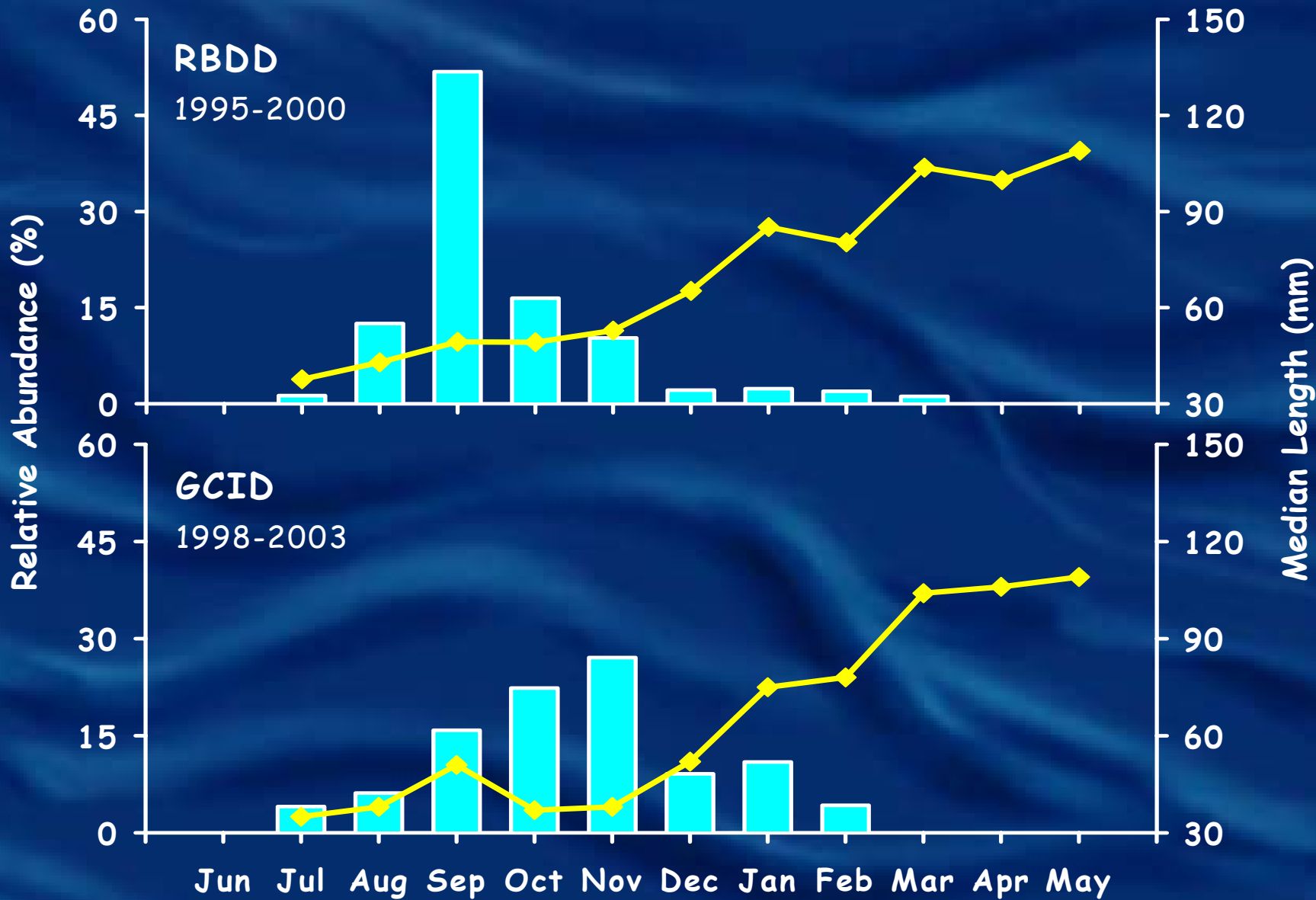
## SIMULATION RESULTS

Spawner Escapement



Year	Run (#)	Year	Run (#)	Year	Run (#)	Year	Run (#)
4	9,800	14	22,345	24	22,374	34	22,374
5	9,937	15	22,367	25	22,374	35	22,374
6	12,977	16	22,378	26	22,374	36	22,374
7	19,075	17	22,378	27	22,374	37	22,374
8	21,139	18	22,375	28	22,374	38	22,374
9	22,135	19	22,373	29	22,374	39	22,374
10	22,638	20	22,373	30	22,374	40	22,374
11	22,561	21	22,374	31	22,374	41	22,374
12	22,413	22	22,374	32	22,374	42	22,374
13	22,342	23	22,374	33	22,374	43	22,374

# Winter Chinook Juveniles



# Winter Chinook Juveniles

