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RECLAMATION

Hydrologic Variability Influences Steelhead Outmigration Patterns in California's Central Valley

Chase Ehlo (USBR), Brian Mahardja
(USBR), Josh Israel (USBR)



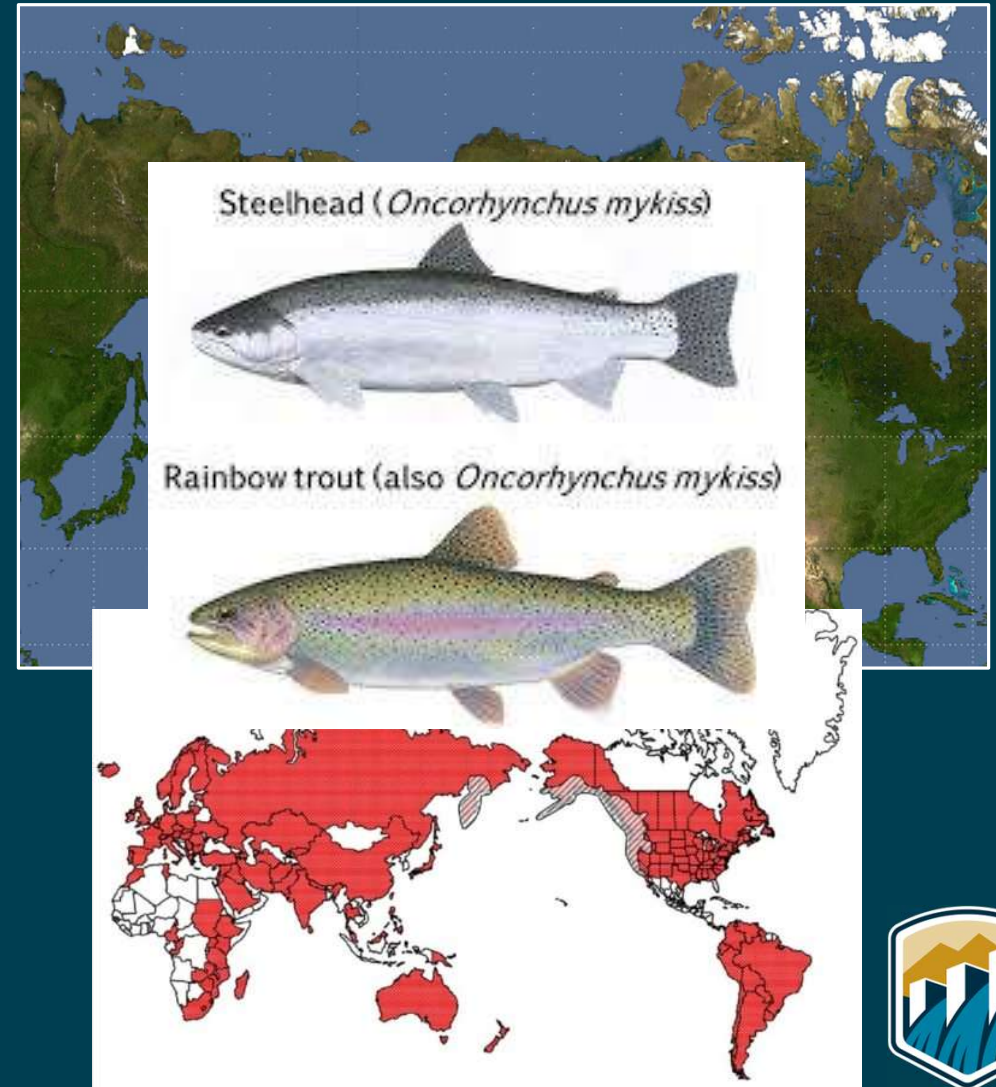
Acknowledgements

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- Tracy and Skinner Fish Collection Facilities (data collectors)
 - USBR
 - CDFW
 - DWR



Oncorhynchus mykiss

- *O. mykiss* - native to western North America and parts of Russia
 - Introduced in streams worldwide
 - Residents (or Rainbow Trout)
 - Anadromous (or steelhead)



Central Valley Steelhead

- Six distinct population segments
- Central Valley Steelhead



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 - Generally smaller than other Steelhead DPSs
 - Predominately winter-run
- Federally threatened
 - WATER!!
 - Highly altered tailwaters from dams select against migratory life history
 - BUT water conveyance comes with his own set of threats



Central Valley Water Operations

- Water is conveyed downstream from upstream dams
 - Sacramento River in the North
 - San Joaquin River in the South



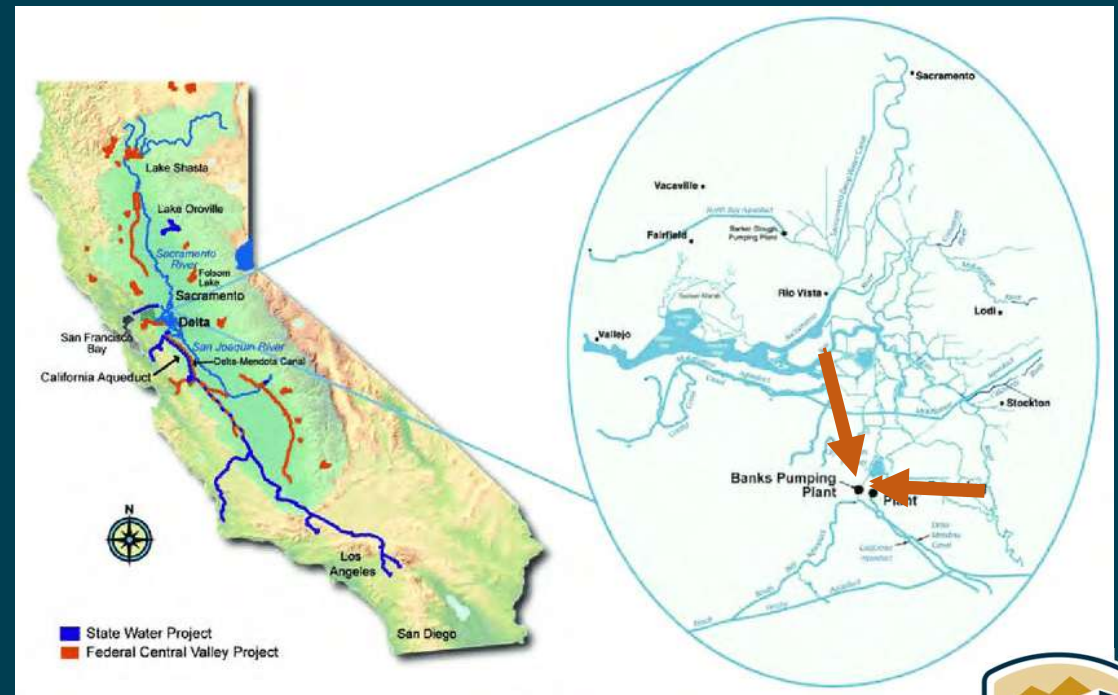
Central Valley Water Operations

- Water is conveyed downstream from upstream dams
 - Sacramento River in the North
 - San Joaquin River in the South
- Guided to export facilities in the Delta
 - Conveyed to the South through canals/reservoirs



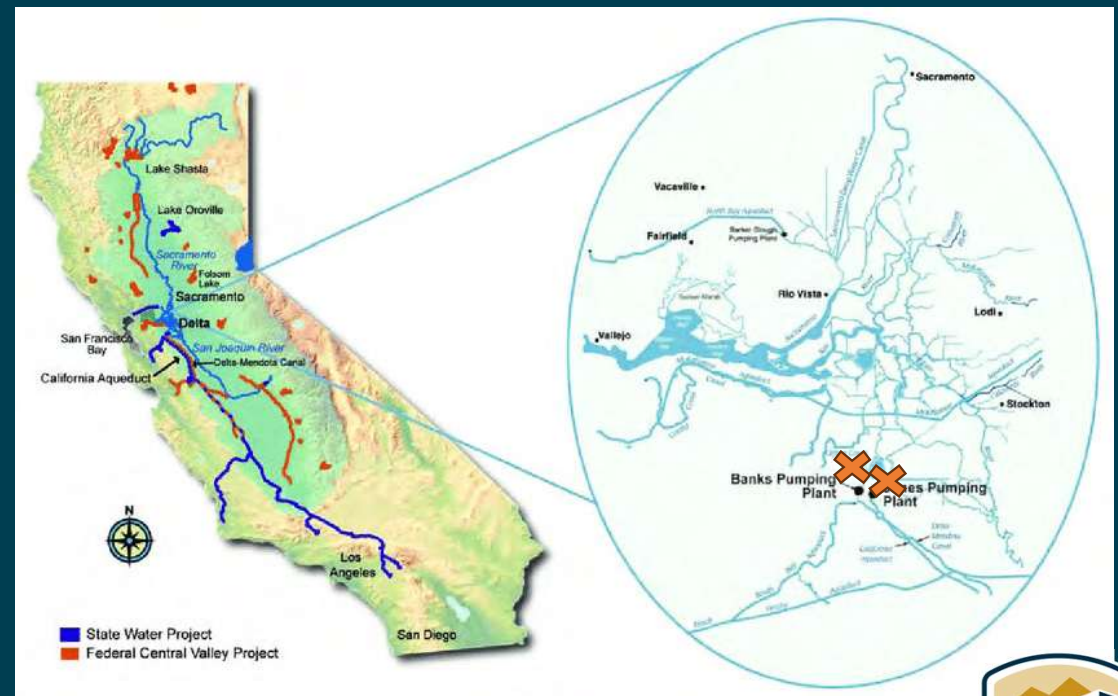
Central Valley Water Operations

- Water is conveyed downstream from upstream dams
 - Sacramento River in the North
 - San Joaquin River in the South
- Guided to export facilities in the Delta
 - Conveyed to the South through canals/reservoirs
- Pumps can create net negative flow in the delta
 - More negative flow = more fish at pumps



Central Valley Water Operations

- Adjacent Salvage Facilities



Central Valley Water Operations

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- Designed to funnel fish into collection tanks
 - Not 100% efficient
 - Loss equation – estimate the # of fish that salvage misses



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 - 3000 steelhead/year
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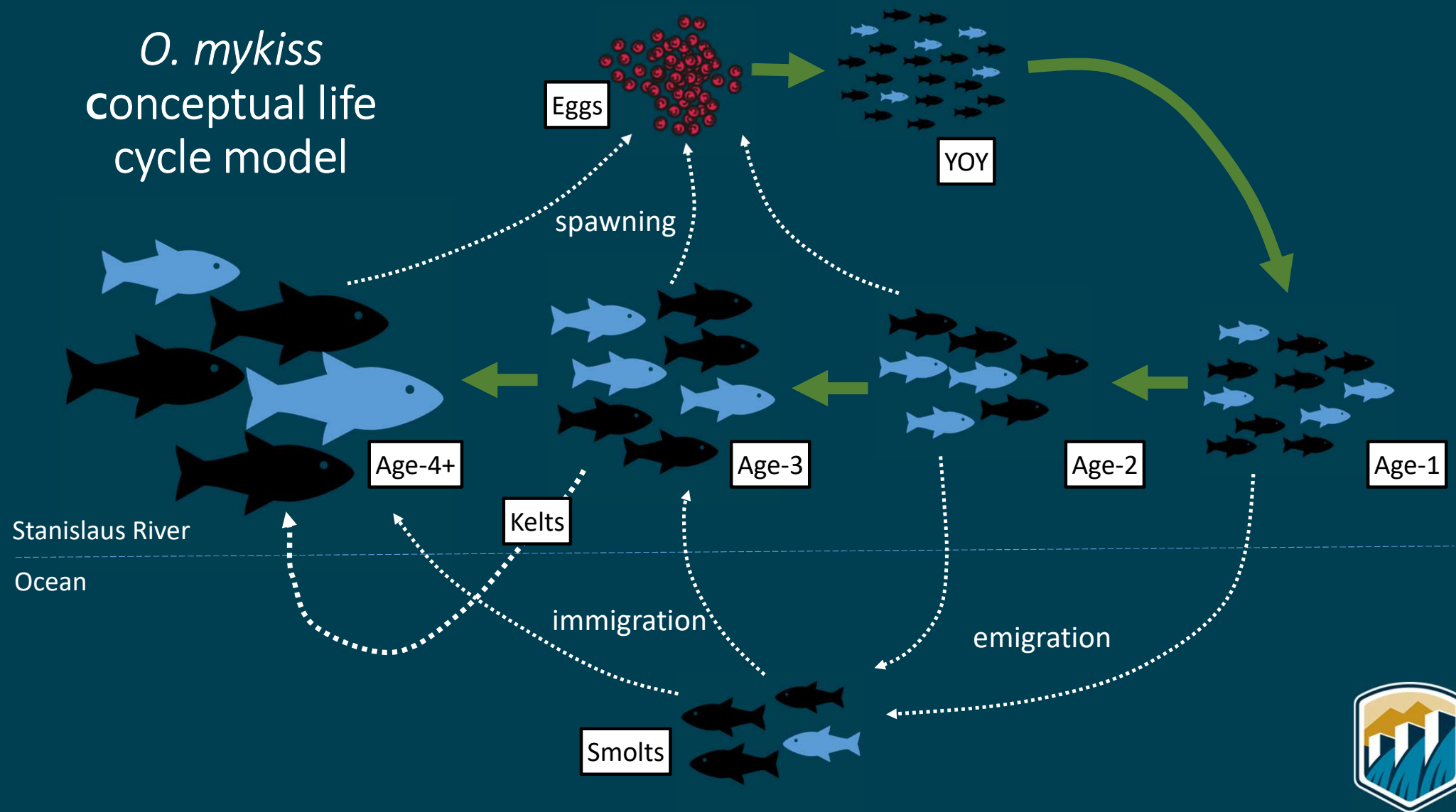


Central Valley Water Operations

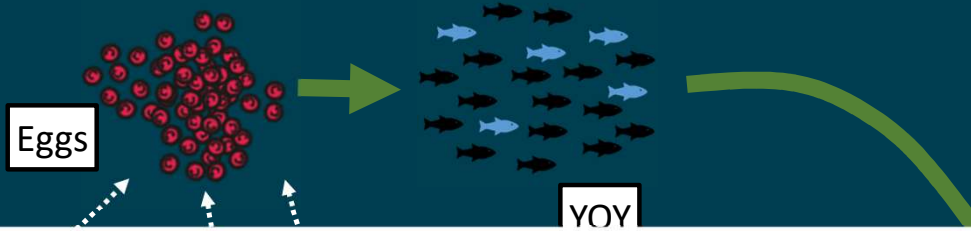
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 - 3000 steelhead/year
 - Exceedance = Operational Adjustments
 - This is not based on any kind of abundance



O. mykiss
conceptual life
cycle model



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Life history diversity

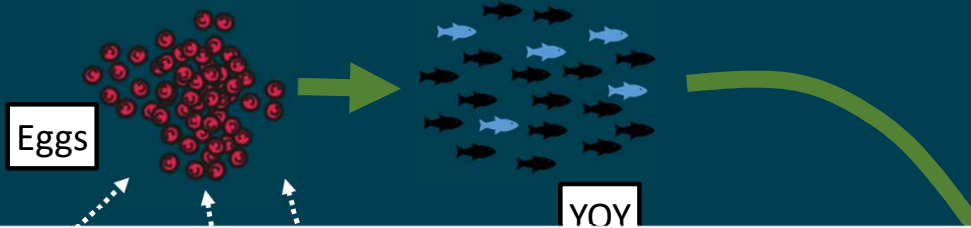
- You can get over 40 different life history expressions (driven by environment, individual growth, population dynamics, etc).

St

Ocean



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Difficult species to monitor

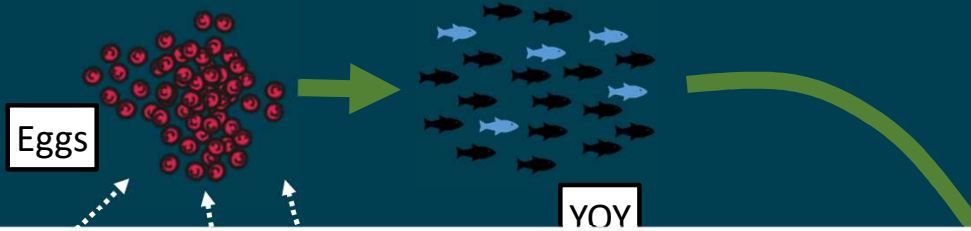
- You can get over 40 different life history expressions (driven by environment, individual growth, population dynamics, etc).
- Monitor both residents (rainbows) and anadromous (steelhead)

St

Ocean



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A predictive tool would be advantageous to informing take:

- **Goal:** Reliably predicting facility salvage
- **Hypothesis:** Driven by past AND present hydrology

St

Ocean



Modeling Process

- Negative Binomial model
 - Total Annual salvage
- Initially a total of 11 covariates
- Model selection process
 - Removed collinearity -> Top 5 models (AICc) -> Cross Validation -> residual testing

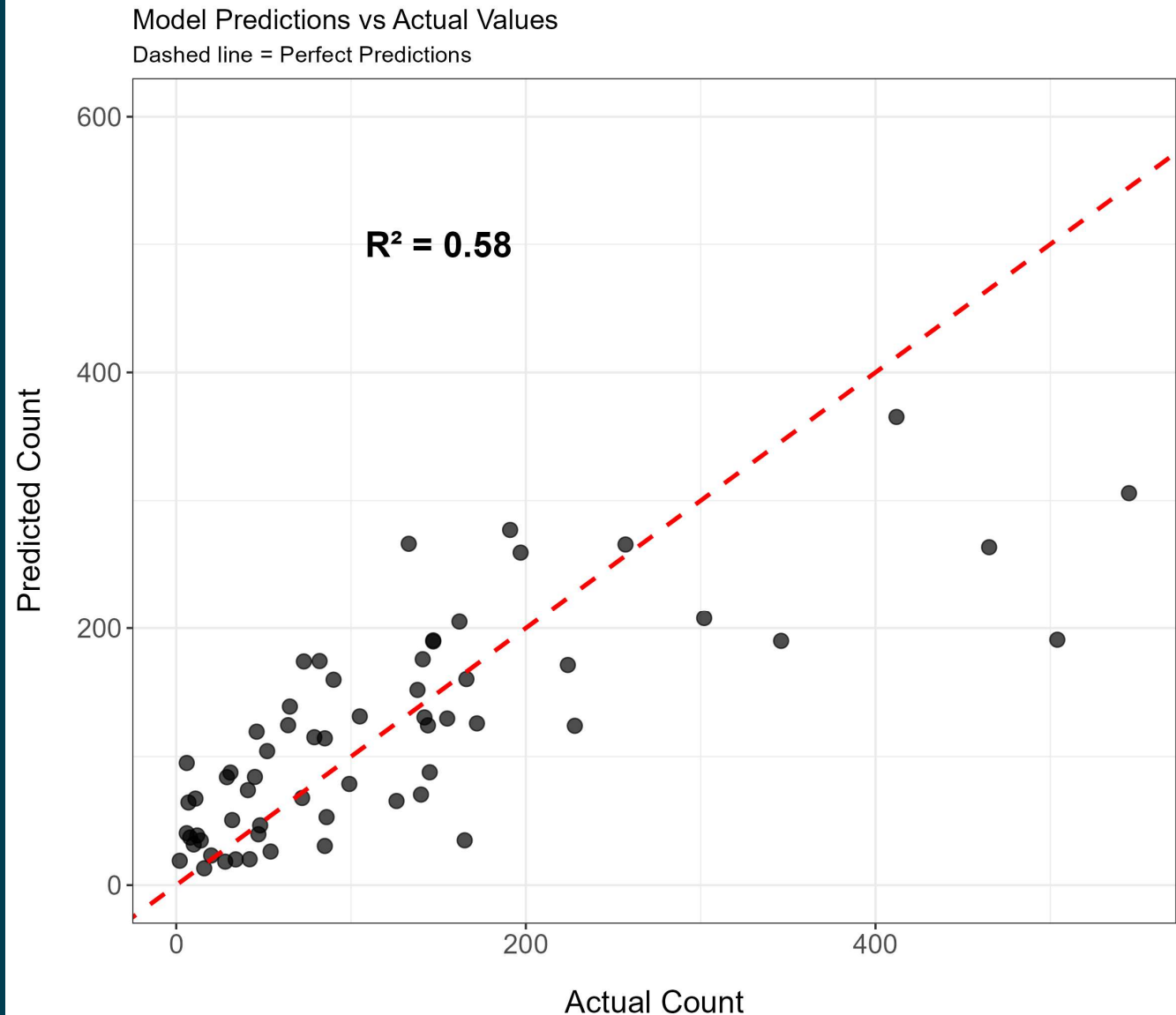
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- **Final Model Included**
 - **Real-time components: OMR and Exports**
 - **Categorical variables: era and facility**
 - **Historical component: San Joaquin Index from Last Year and Two Years Ago**
 - *With an interaction*

How well does the model predict?

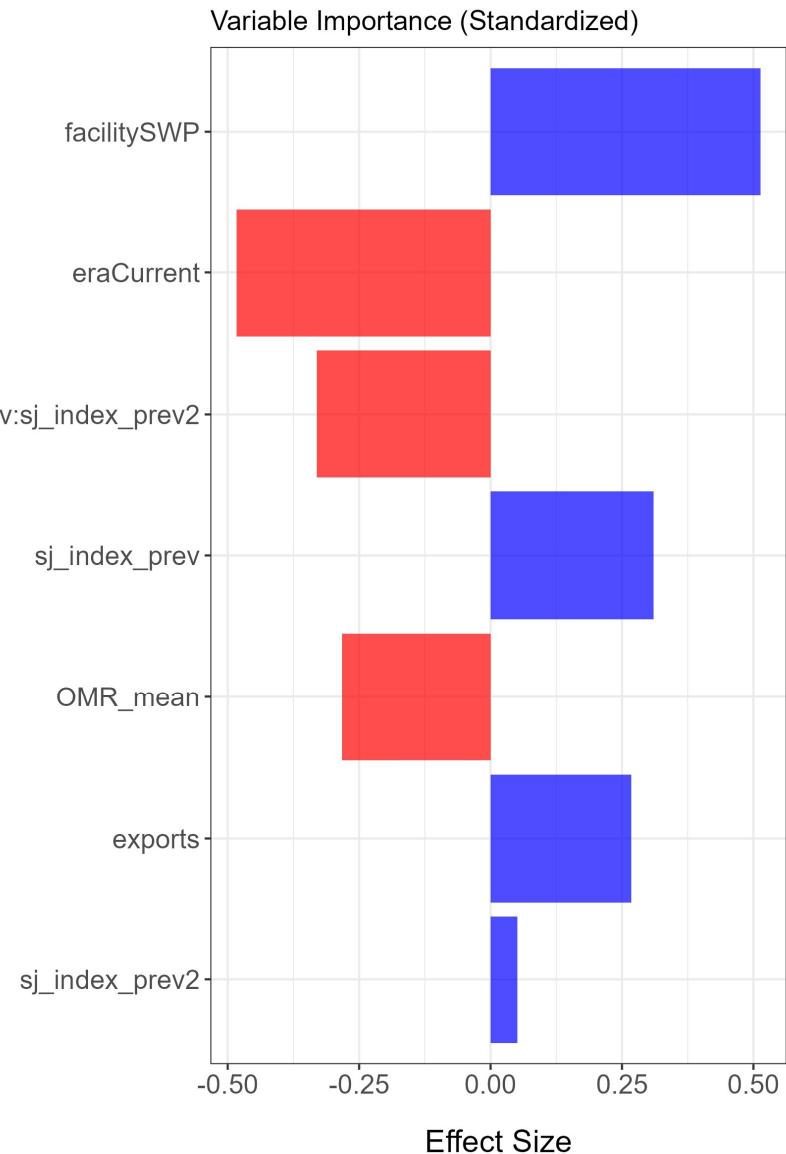
- Model explains a little more than half of the variance
- Mean absolute error = 56
 - Expect predictions to be roughly within this range
 - Dependent on magnitude
- Overall
 - Pretty good



What matters the most?

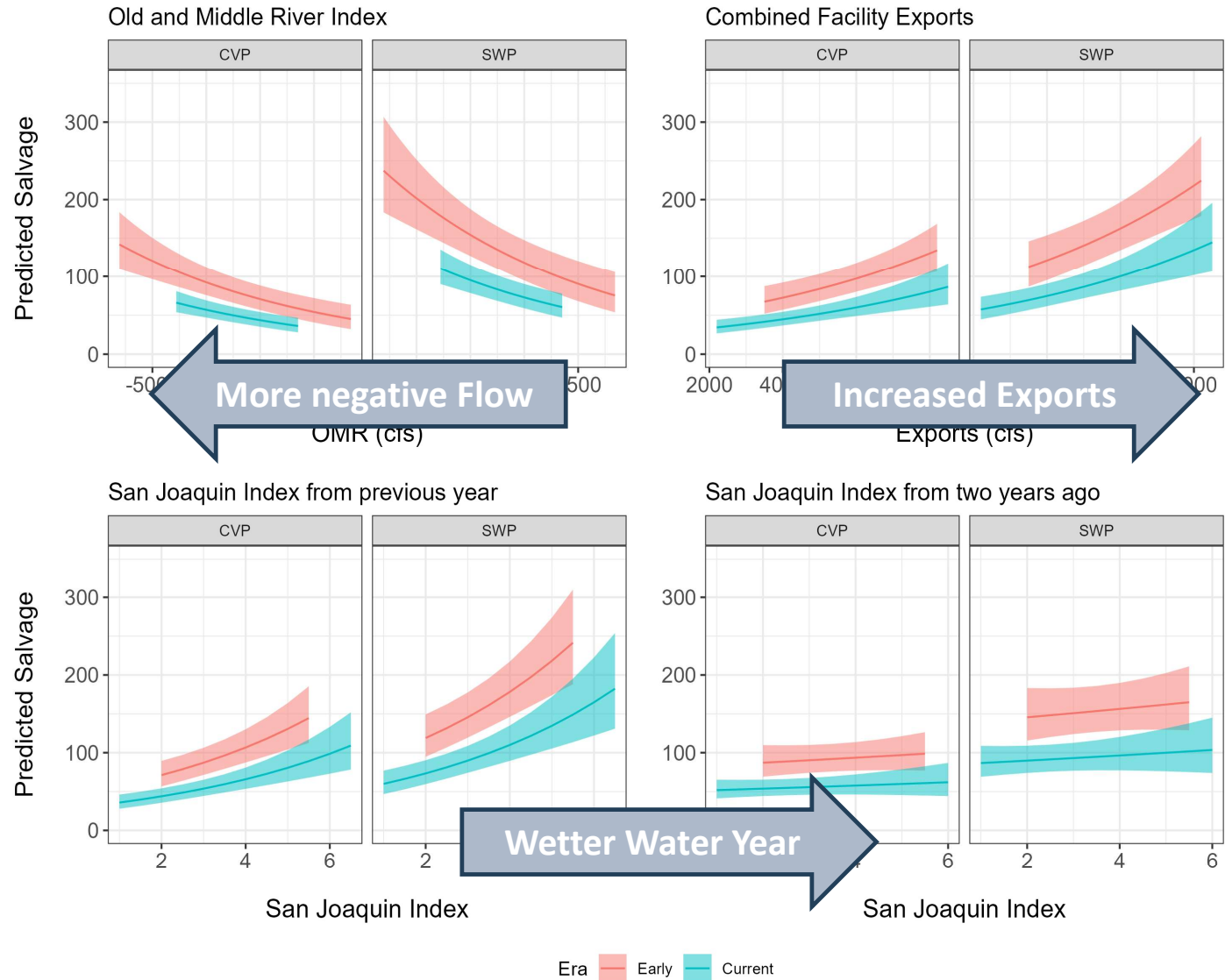
- Slope Coefficients
- Water year indexes and real-time flows are on two different scales.
 - Scale everything between 0 and 1
- Facility > Era > water year index interaction > real-time covariates and individual water year types

Interaction



Smoothed Results

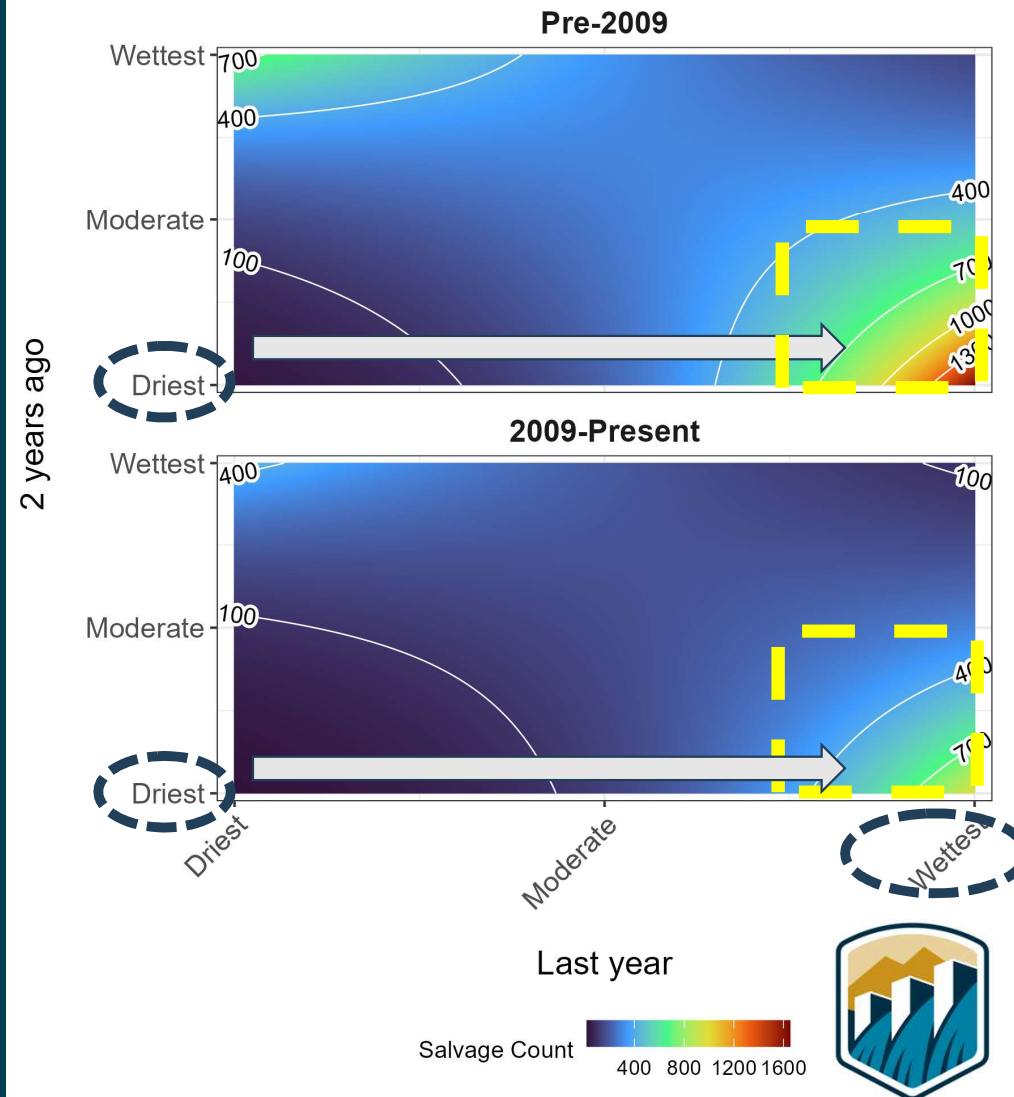
- Current and historic hydrology determines loss
- BUT the water year indices interact



Water Year Index Interaction

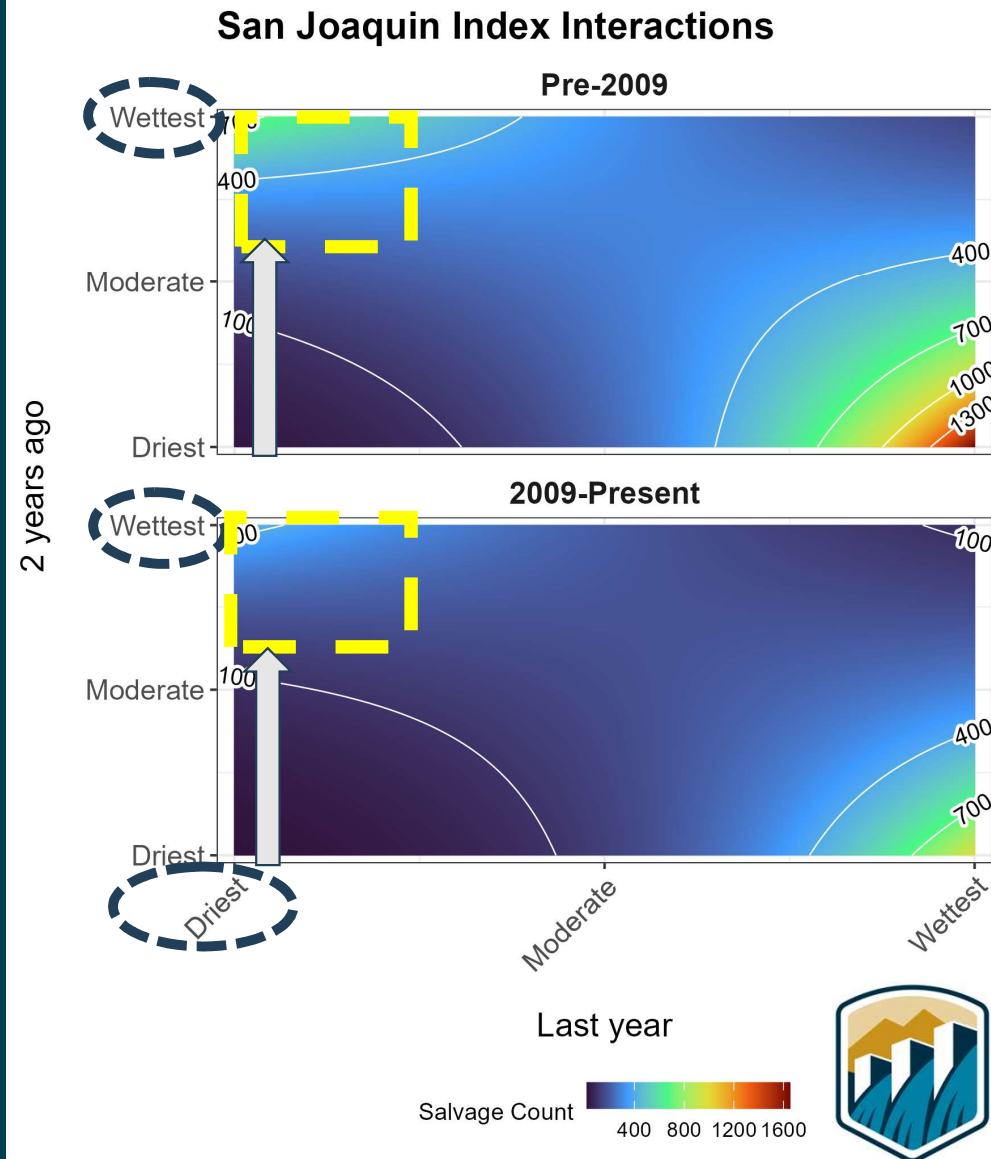
- A dry year followed by a wet year is associated with high loss

San Joaquin Index Interactions



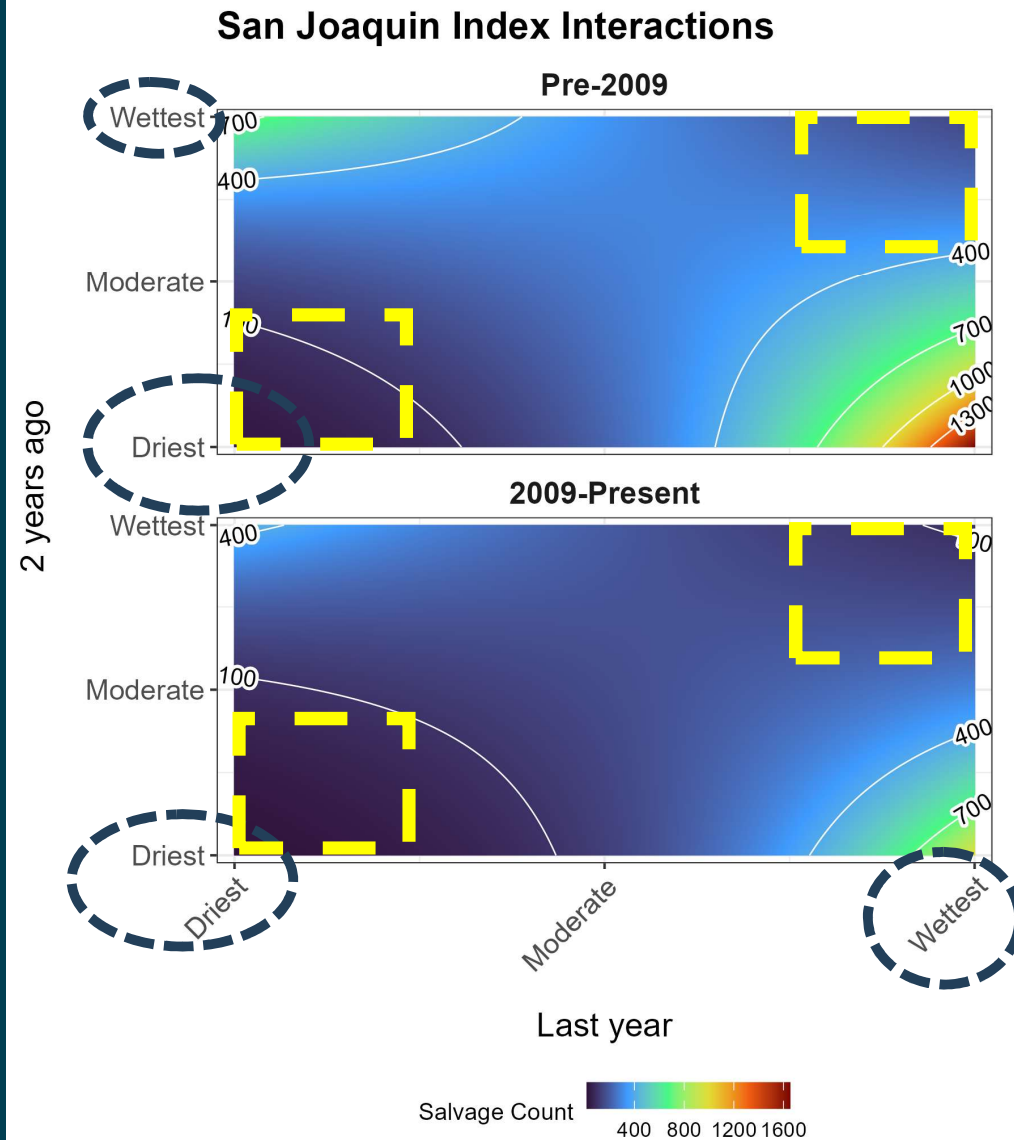
Water Year Index Interaction

- A dry year followed by a wet year is associated with high loss
- Inverse is also true



Water Year Index Interaction

- A dry year followed by a wet year is associated with high loss
- Inverse is also true
- Less loss with less disparity in water year types



What is driving all of this?

- Delta hydrology and effects on salvage are pretty well known
 - Maybe not good for predicting outmigration abundance

- The historic hydrology is uncertain

- Is it an estimate of historic hydrology?
- Why San Joaquin Irrigation?

- But what explains the uncertainty?

uncertainty



Why?

- **Dam Operations are cueing outmigration?** Well known
 - Maybe not good for predicting outmigration abundance
- The historic hydrology may help explain some of that uncertainty
 - Is it an estimate of abundance? Or magnitude?
 - Why San Joaquin Index and not Sacramento?
- But what explains this phenomenon?



Why?

- **Dam Operations are cueing outmigration?** Well known
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- The historic hydro **Individual level effects (i.e. growth rate?)**
 - Is it an estimate of
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- **Dam Operations are cueing outmigration?** Well known
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- The historic hydrograph
 - **Individual level effects (i.e. growth rate?)**
 - Is it an estimate of growth rate?
 - Why San Joaquin Index and not Sacramento?

- **Population level effects (density-dependence)**



Why?

- **Dam Operations are cueing outmigration?** Well known
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- **The historic hydro**
 - **Individual level effects (i.e. growth rate?)**
 - Is it an estimate of
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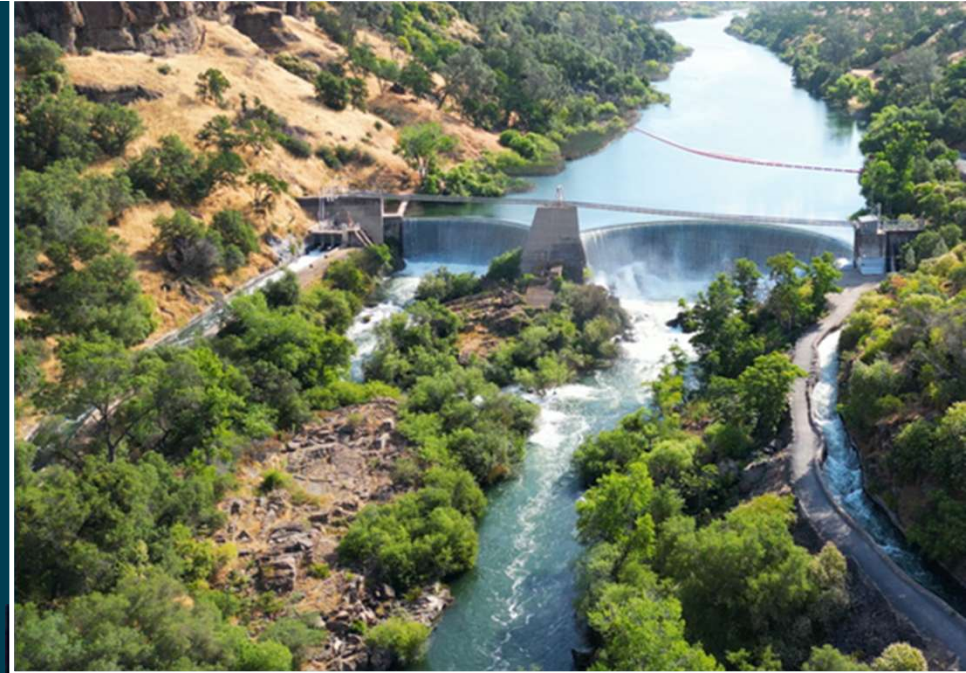
- **Population level effects (density-dependence)**

Combination of all 3 of these?



Management Implications

- Move from reactive to proactive management
- Useful tool for real-time management
 - Forecast salvage at different operational outlooks
- Help narrow down (or think differently) about environmental variables
 - Water year index = unimpaired flow
 - Pressure, Productivity, etc?



In Summary

- Annual salvage predicted with real-time and historic metrics
 - Historic metrics have larger effects on the outcome
 - Real-time components are still important
- Next steps
 - Model refinement
 - Publish
 - See if it holds true for other steelhead populations (i.e. Columbia River)



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QUESTIONS??



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Covariates

Description	Parameter	Type	Notes
San Joaquin Index from Previous Year	sj_index_prev	Continuous	Based on annual runoff
San Joaquin Index from 2 years ago	sj_index_prev2	Continuous	Based on annual runoff
Sacramento Index from Previous Year	sac_index_prev	Continuous	Based on annual runoff
Sacramento Index from 2 years ago	sac_index_prev2	Continuous	Based on annual runoff
Era	era	Categorical	Pre-2009 & Post-2008
Sacramento Flow	sac	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun
Vernalis Flow	sjr	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun
OMRI	OMR_mean	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun
Exports	exports	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun

Water year indices

Description	Parameter	Type	Notes
San Joaquin Index from Previous Year	sj_index_prev	Continuous	Based on annual runoff
San Joaquin Index			runoff
Sacramento Index			runoff
Sacramento Index			runoff
Era			2008
Sacramento Flow			y for Jan-Jun
Vernalis Flow			y for Jan-Jun
OMRI	OMR_mean	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun
Exports	exports	Continuous	Averaged annually for Jan-Jun

- Essentially a measure of the annual runoff in each basin
- Continuous variable between 0 - 10 binned into 5 water year types:
Critical, Dry, Below Normal, Above Normal, and Wet
- Assume most steelhead are outmigrating at age 1 and age 2

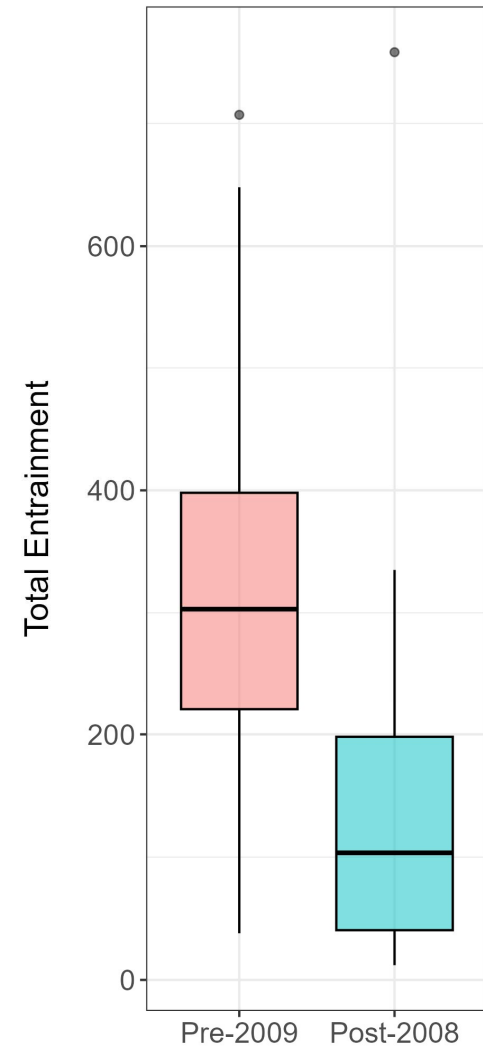
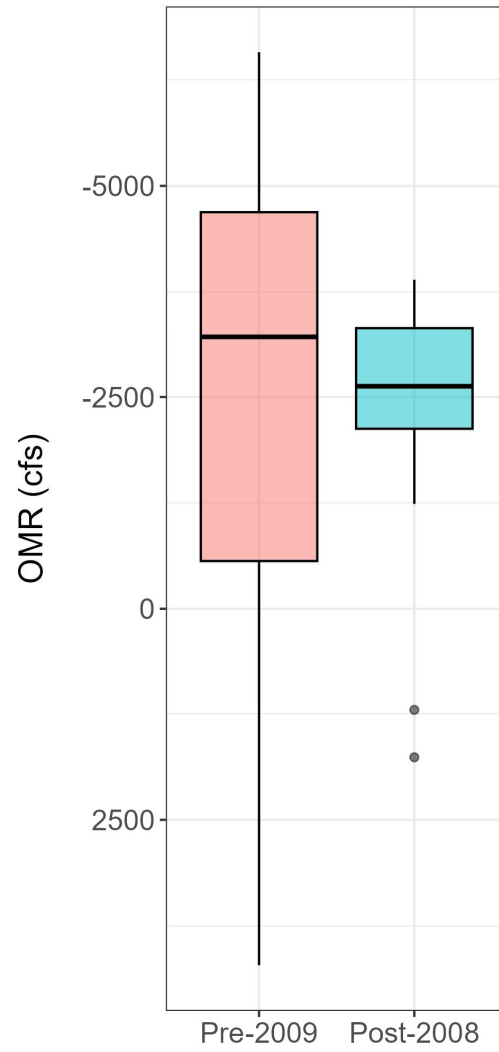
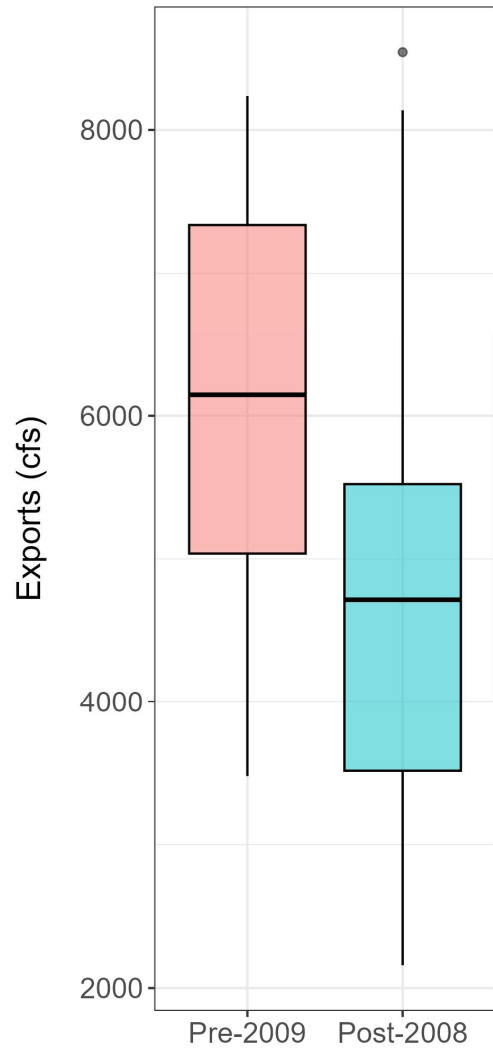
'Real-time' covariates

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- **OMRI – Old and Middle River Index** (*net negative flow towards facility*)

Era

Description
San Joaquin Inc
San Joaquin Inc
Sacramento Inc
Sacramento Inc
Era
Sacramento Flo
Vernalis Flow
OMRI
Exports



off
off
off
off
off
8
r Jan-Jun
r Jan-Jun
r Jan-Jun
r Jan-Jun

Slide 40

IJ1 These era seem to overlap 1 year?
Israel, Joshua A, 2025-09-03T05:14:41.564

Modeling Process

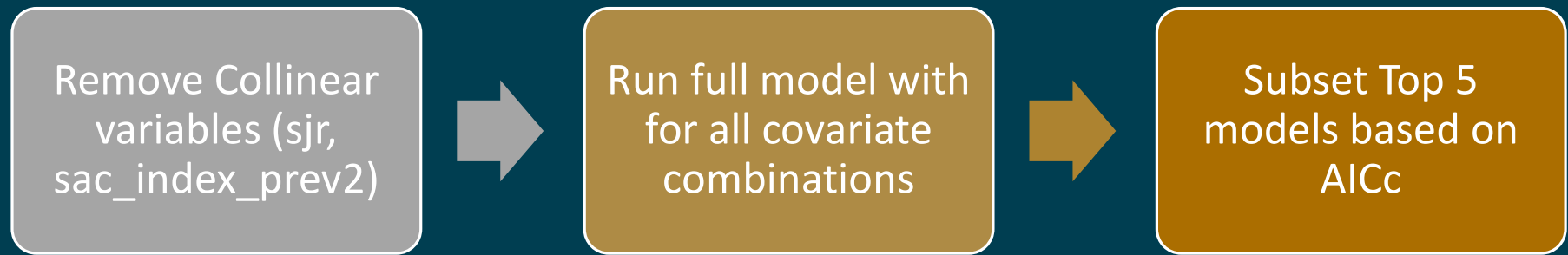
Remove Collinear
variables (sjr,
sac_index_prev2)



Modeling Process

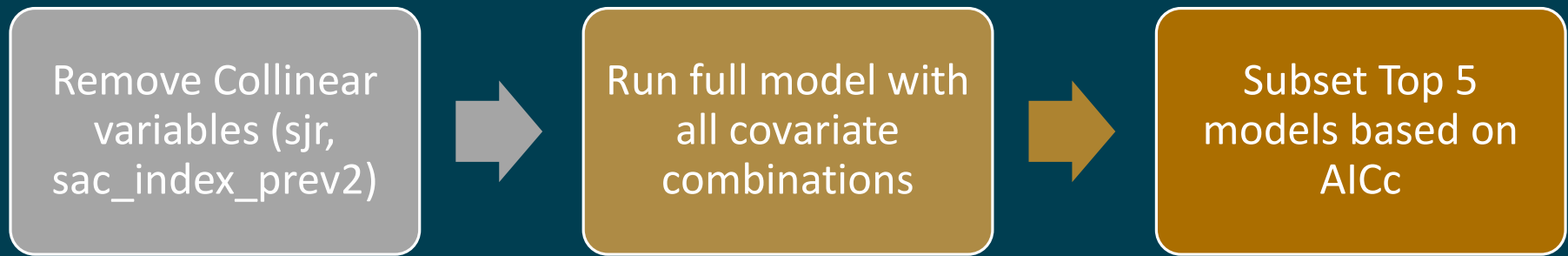


Modeling Process



Model Combination	AICc	ΔAICc
<u>era + exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2</u>	<u>391.4</u>	=
exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2	391.6	0.19
era + exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev	392.3	0.91
era + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev	392.4	0.96
era + exports + sac+ sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2	392.8	1.38

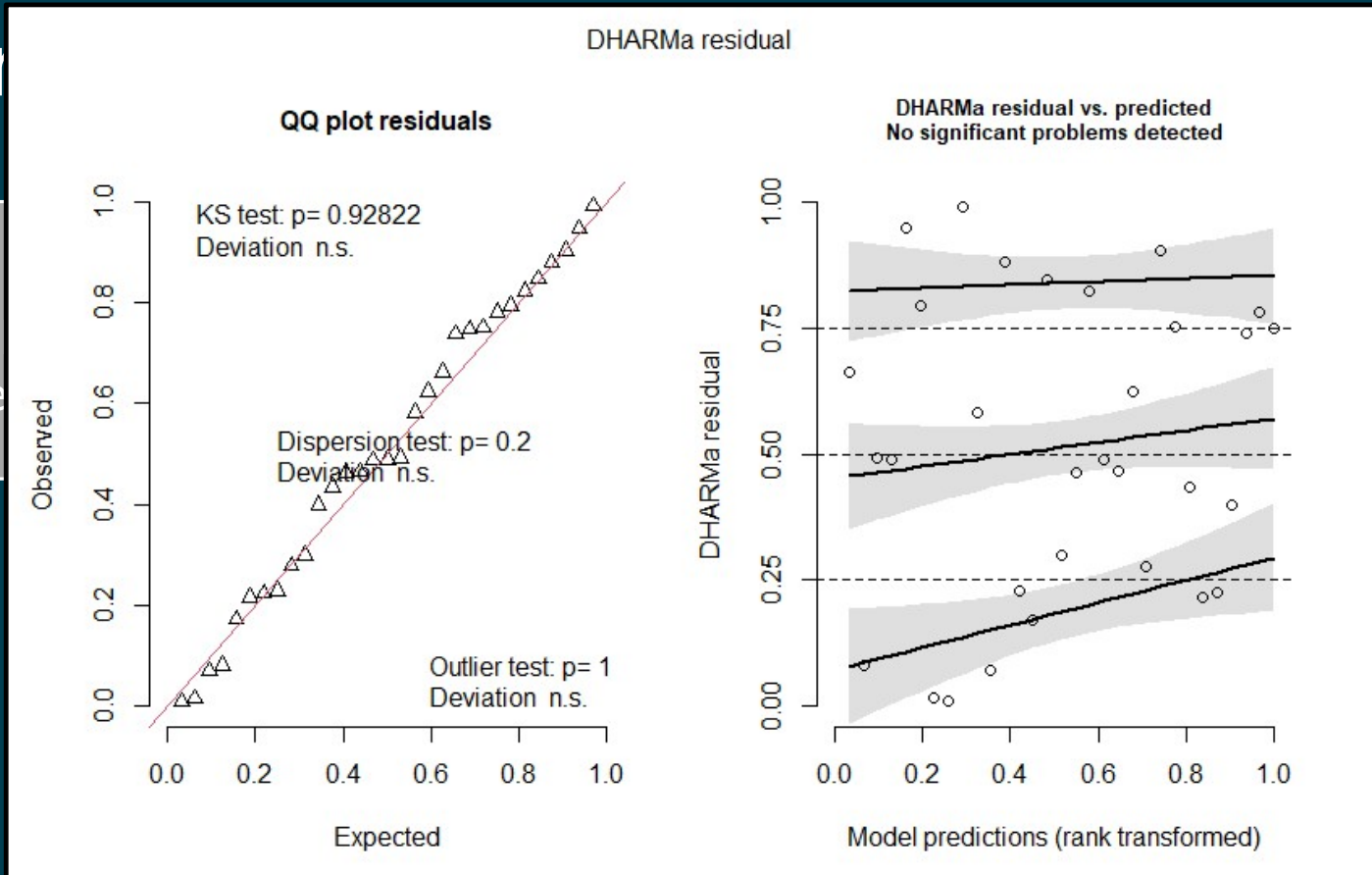
Modeling Process



Model Combination	RMSE
<u>era + exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2</u>	<u>145</u>
exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2	153
era + exports + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev	176
era + OMR_mean + sj_index_prev	164
era + exports + sac+ sj_index_prev*sj_index_prev2	155

Modeling

Remove
variab
sac_inde



5
d on

out

predicted)

Modeling Process

Remove Collinear variables (sjr, sac_index_prev2)

Run full model with all covariate combinations

Subset Top 5 models based on AICc

Included interaction:

$$\log(\mu_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(e^{sj_index_prev} \text{ and } sj_index_prev2 \text{ } sj_index_prev) + \beta_5(sj_index_prev2) + \beta_6(sj_index_prev \times sj_index_prev2)$$

Arrive at Final Model

Test residuals of top model (QQ plot, residuals v predicted)

Leave one out analysis

