

Use of flow enhancement to improve late summer rearing habitat for juvenile steelhead in the Potlatch River, ID

Deyoung, 2015



Brian Knoth and Tiege Ulschmid

Drought and Steelhead

Environment | Fish & Wildlife

Drought Prompts Oregon, Washington To Restrict Fishing

NEWS

Tribes, farmers fight over Northern California's water

California Drought Is Killing Fish

BY TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE | JUNE 8, 2015

TEAM RESCUES TRAPPED STEELHEAD TROUT IN DRIED UP CREEKS

California Drought? State And Feds Spend Millions To Save Handful Of Trout

Wednesday, April 8, 2015 18:12

Drought imperils California salmon, steelhead

CALIFORNIA:

Record-setting drought threatens salmon survival

By Aaron Kinney | akinney@bayareanewsgroup.com

NATURE

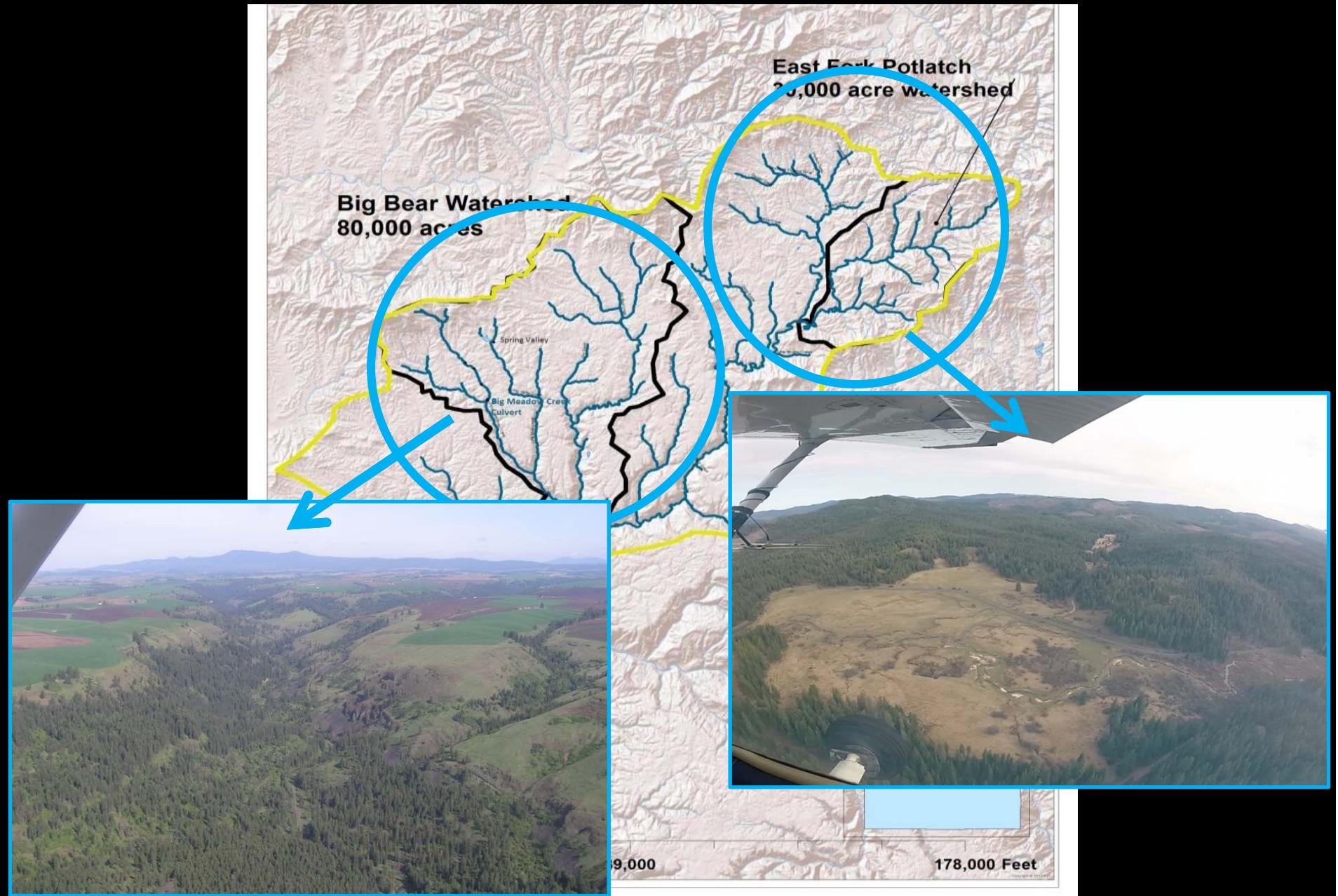
Drought reduces steelhead in Napa River

The drought's hidden victim: California's native fish

Endangered salmon and steelhead trout threatened by drought

UPDATED 7:22 PM PST Jan 29, 2015

Potlatch River

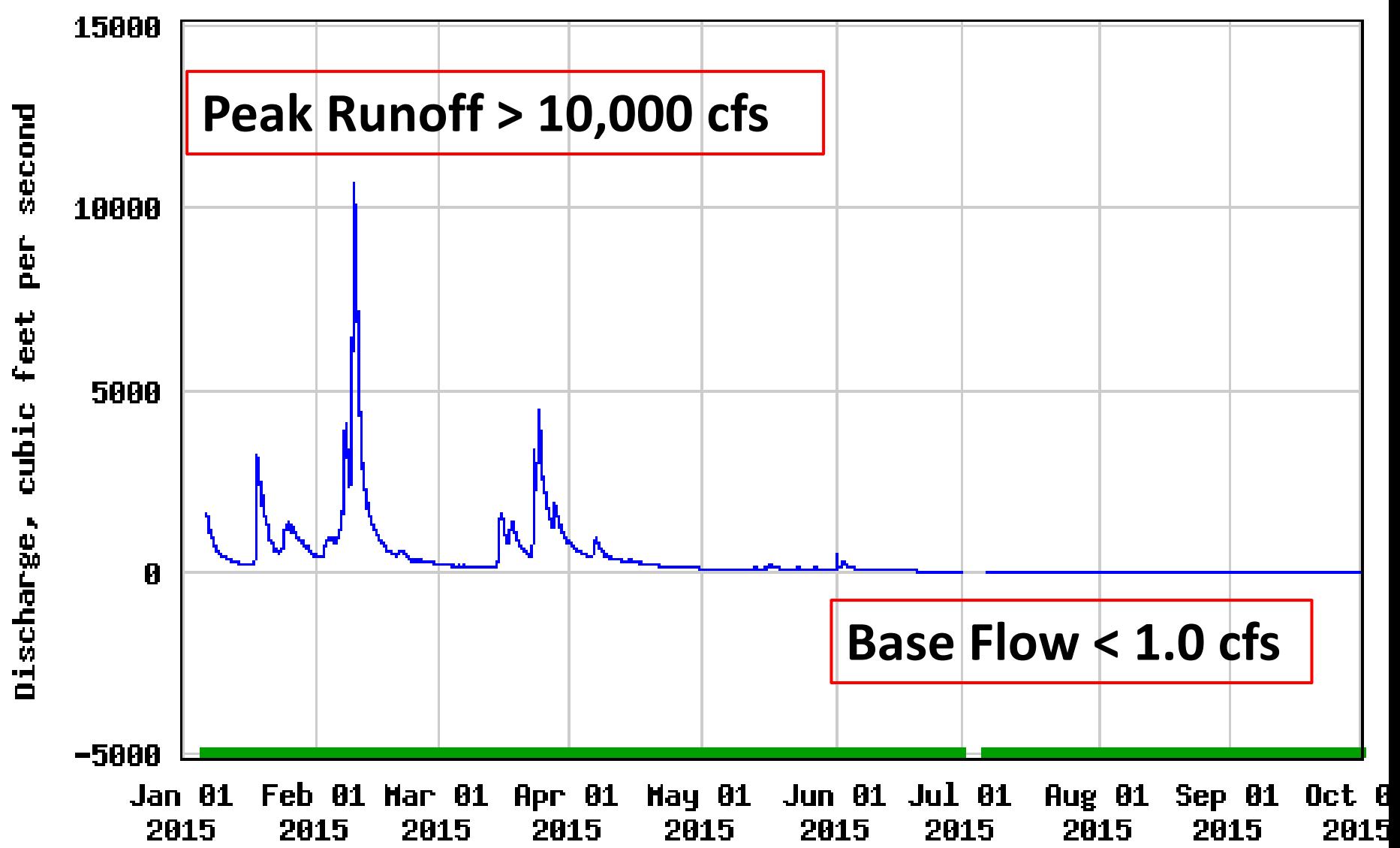


Potlatch River Steelhead

- **Viable wild population**
 - Local and regional importance
- **Habitat restoration in watershed**
 - Intensively Monitored Watershed



Limiting Factors- Lower Basin

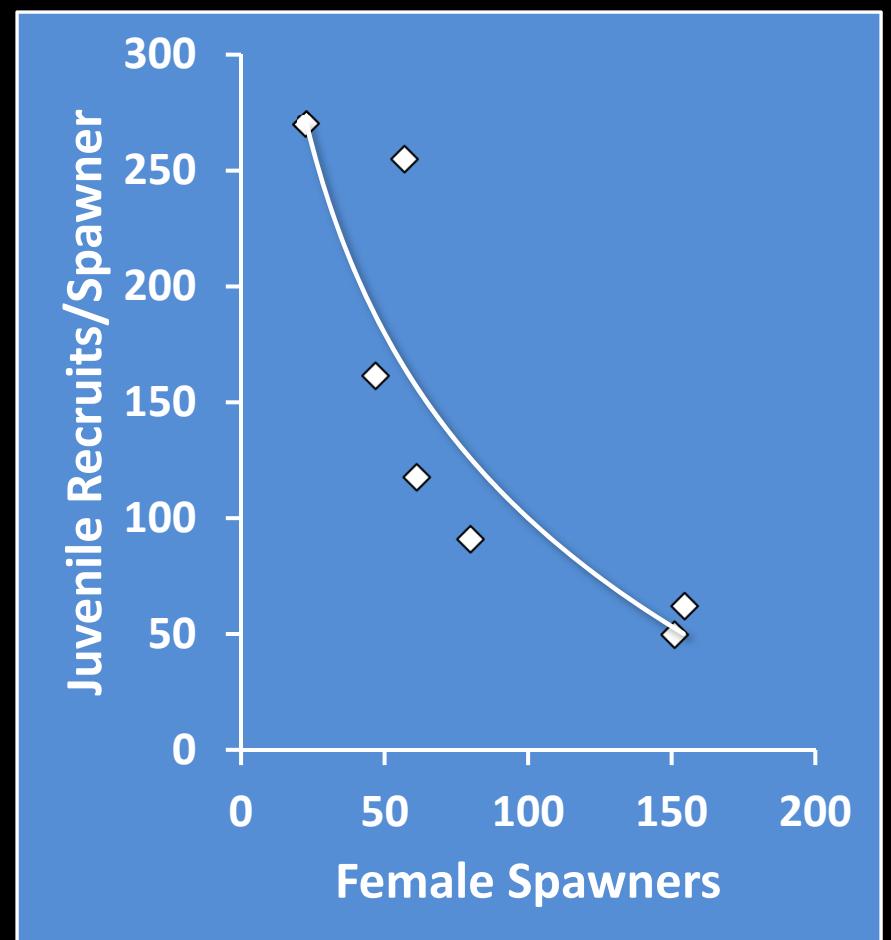


Impacts on Steelhead

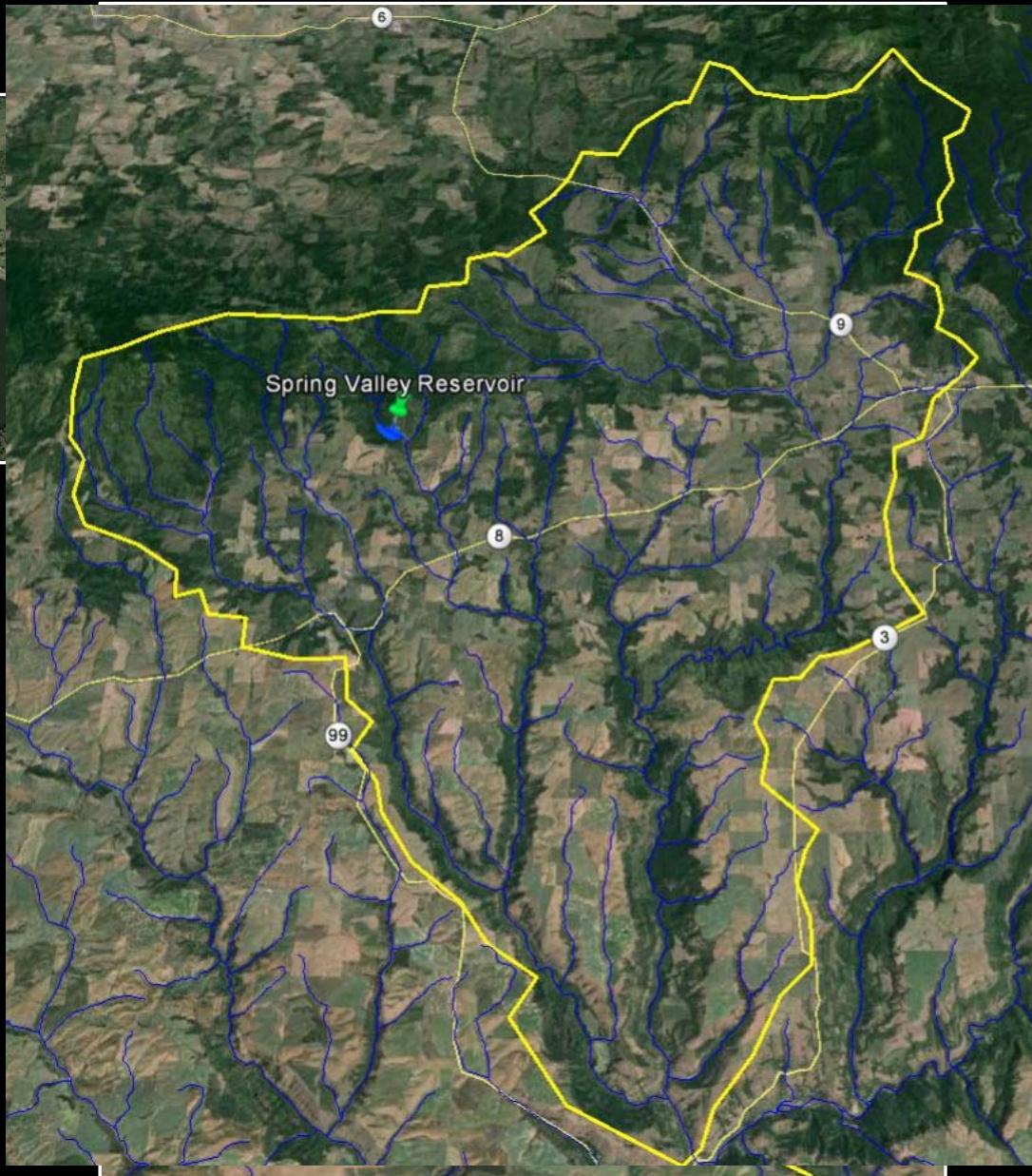
Limited rearing habitat



Density dependent effects



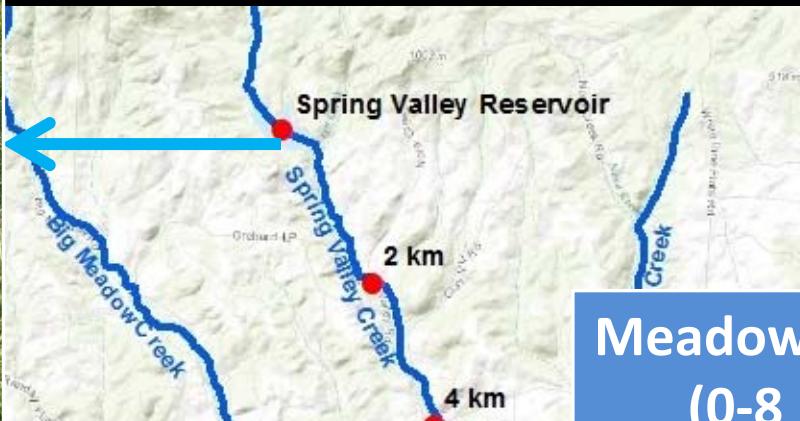
Flow Enhancement Project



Spring Valley Cr.

Little Bear Cr.

Study Design



Meadow Reach
(0-8 km)



Canyon Reach
(10-16 km)



Habitat and Fish Surveys



Release Strategy

- 0.5 cfs for 3-4 weeks
- 1.0 cfs for 3-4 weeks
- 0.5 cfs for 2 weeks





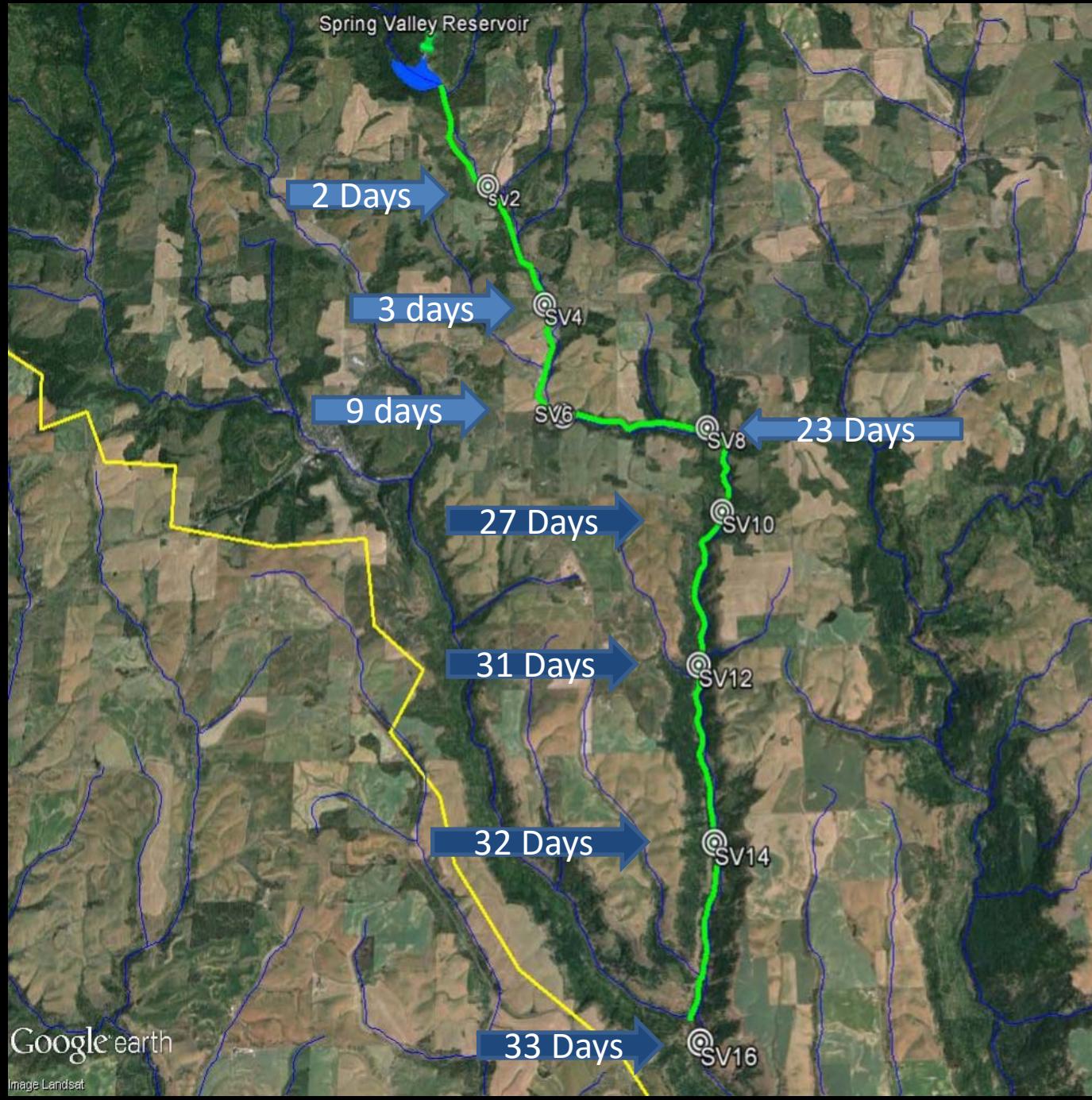
MOULTRIE



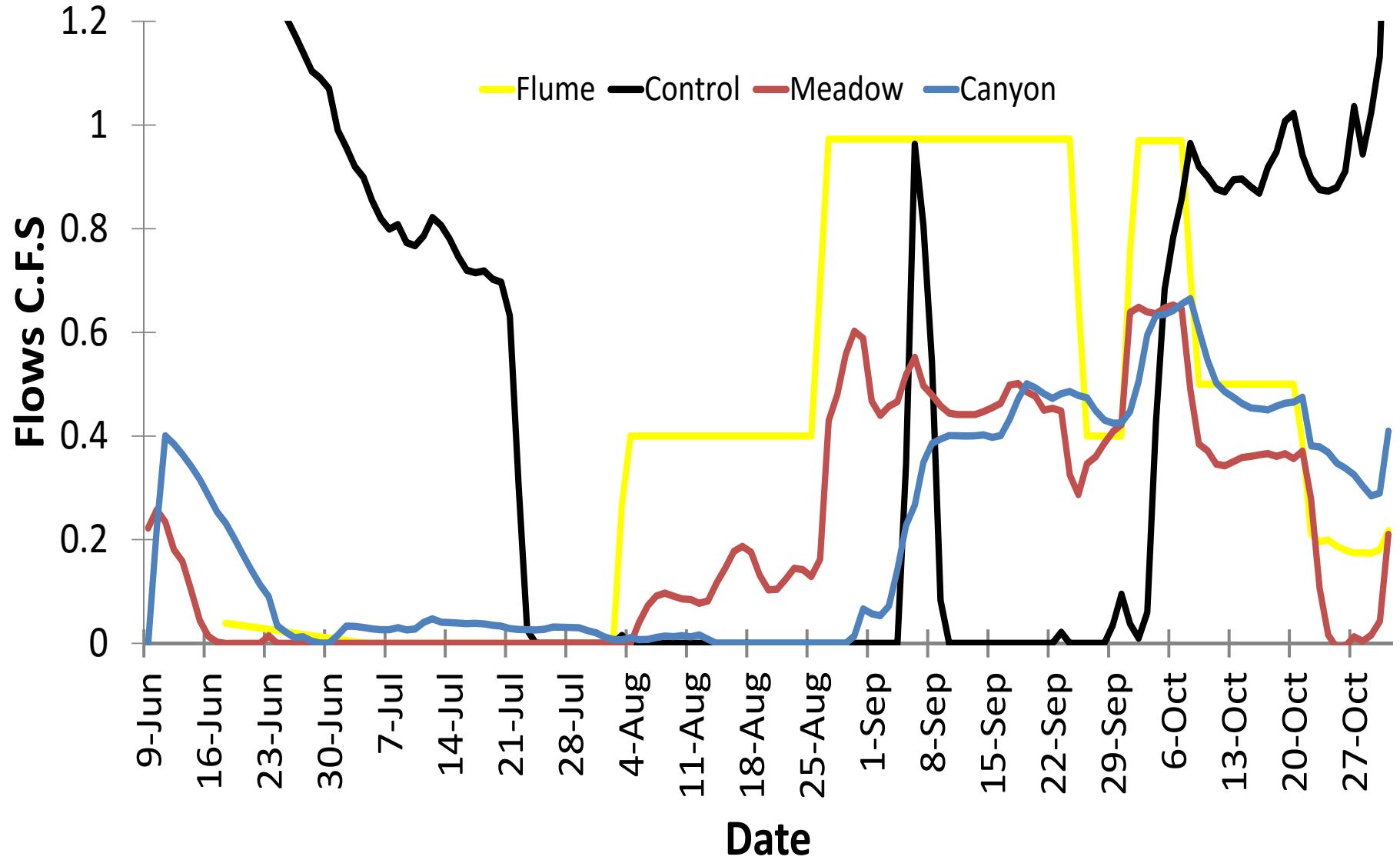
89°F 27.14inHg

EFP2

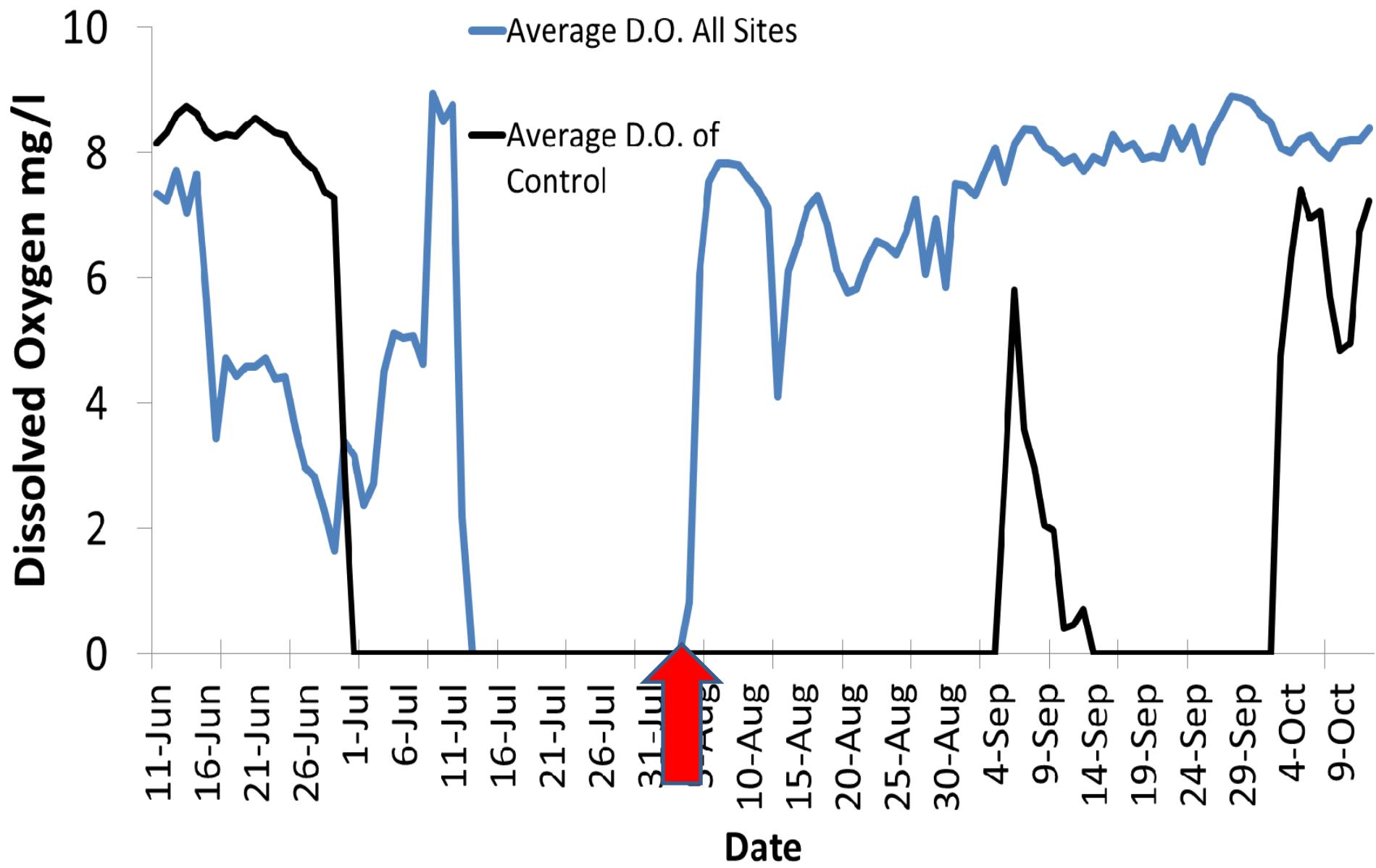
04 AUG 2015 01:28 pm



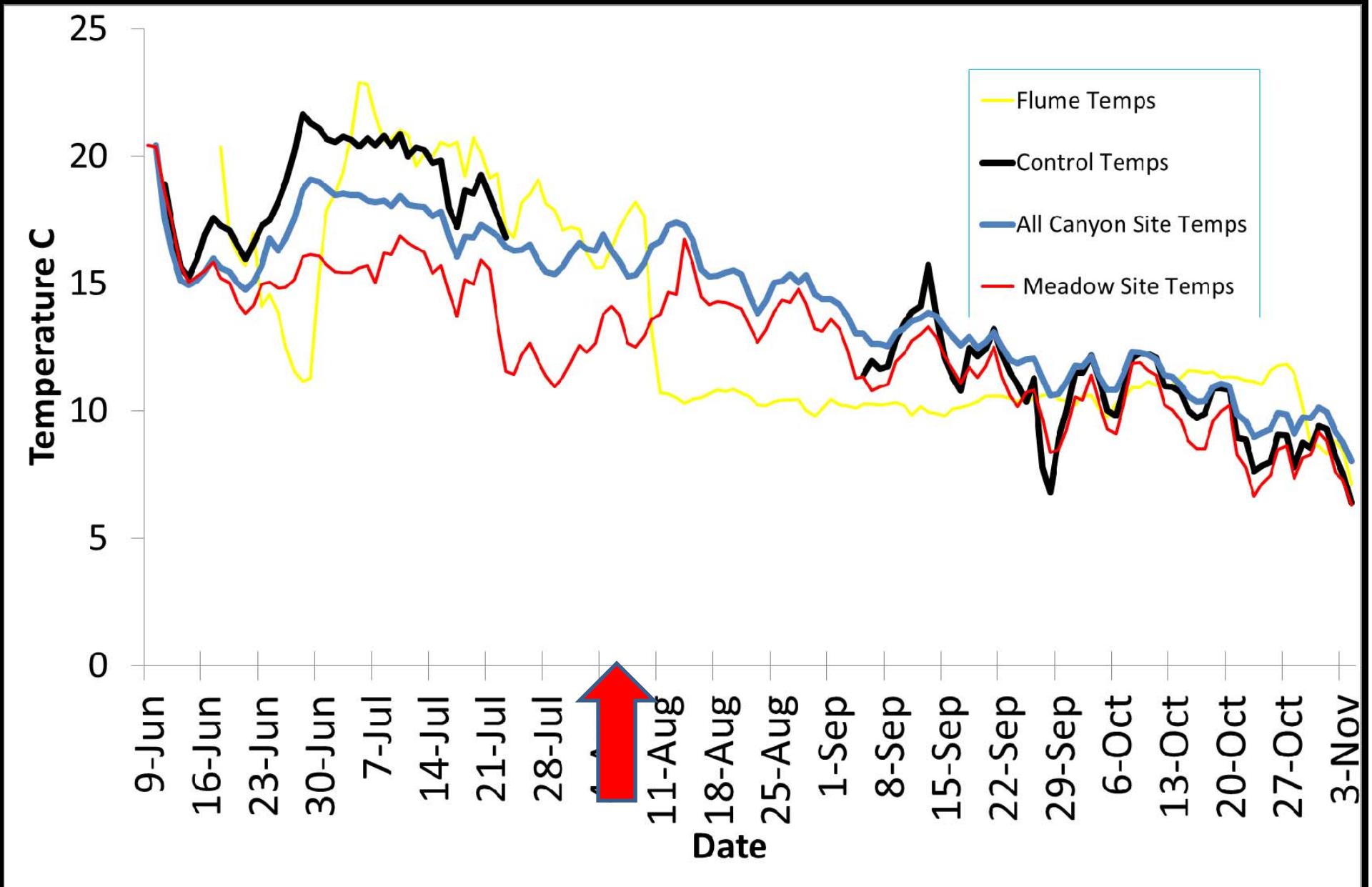
Flows (Meadow and Canyon)

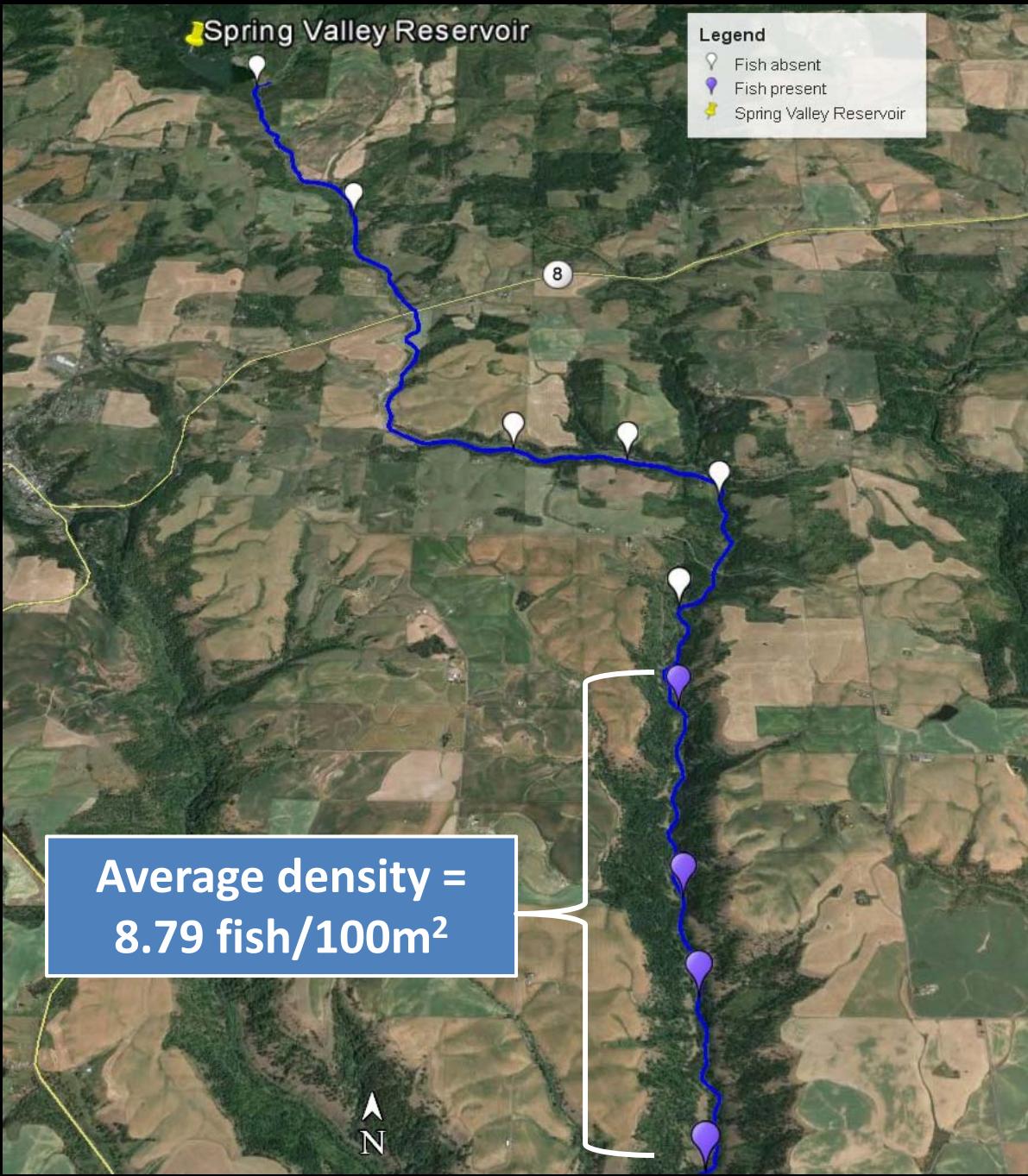


Dissolved Oxygen (upper 10 km)



Stream Temperatures

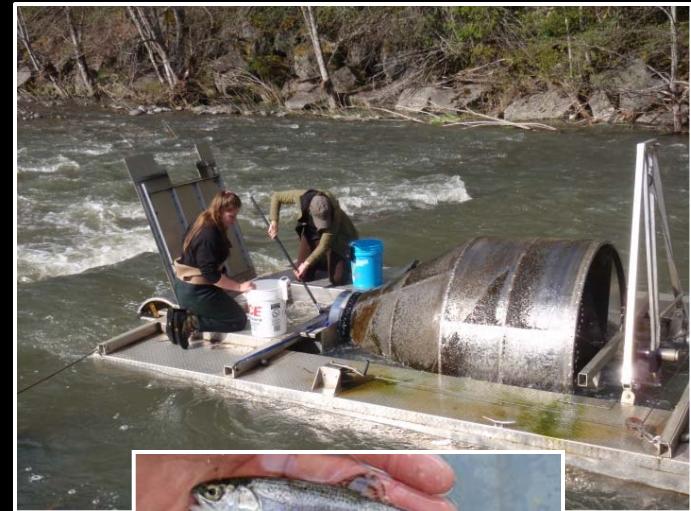
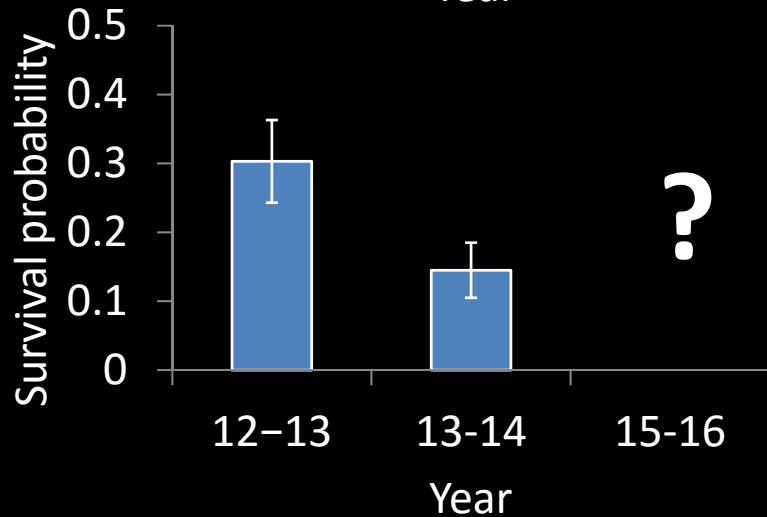
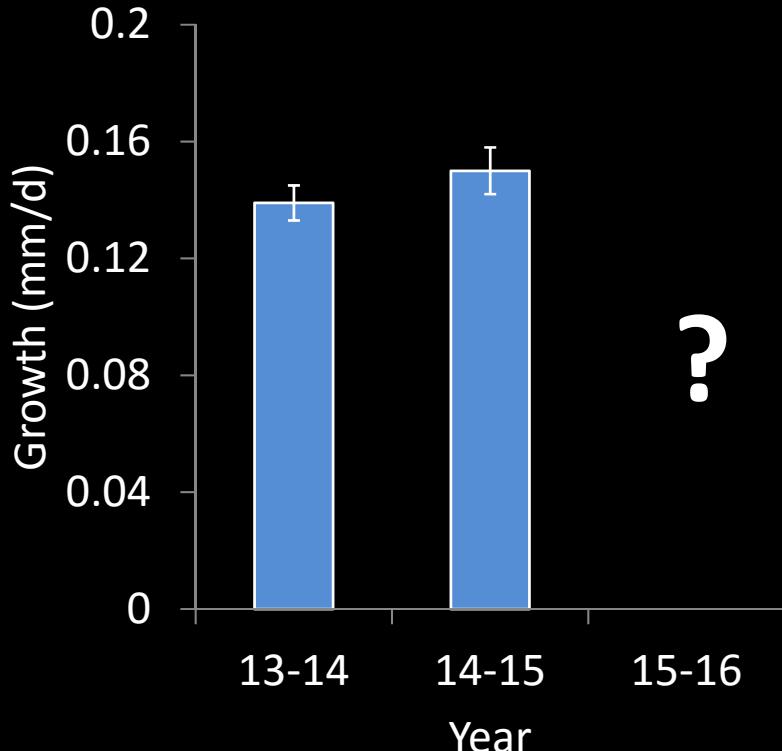




Juvenile Steelhead Distribution

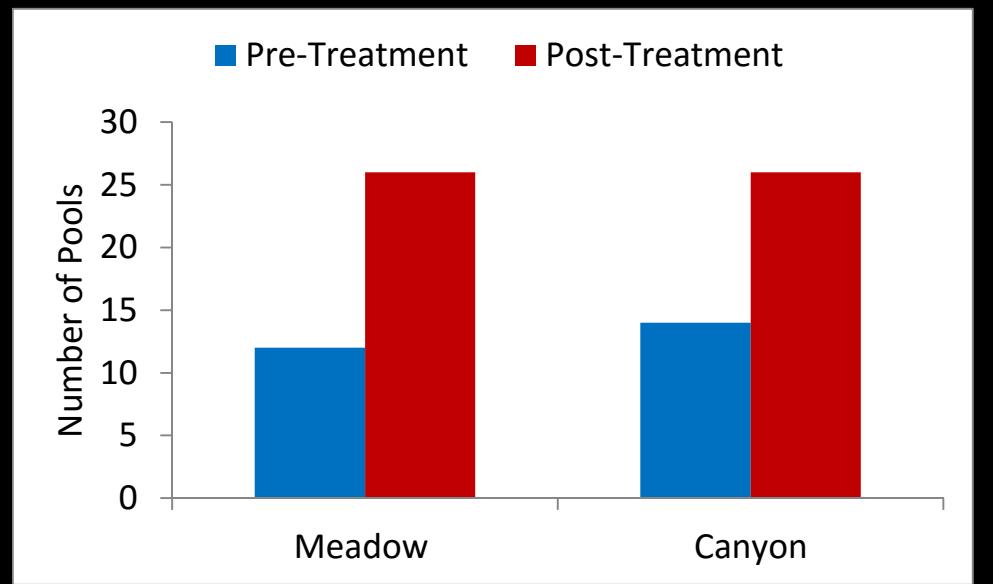


Growth and Survival



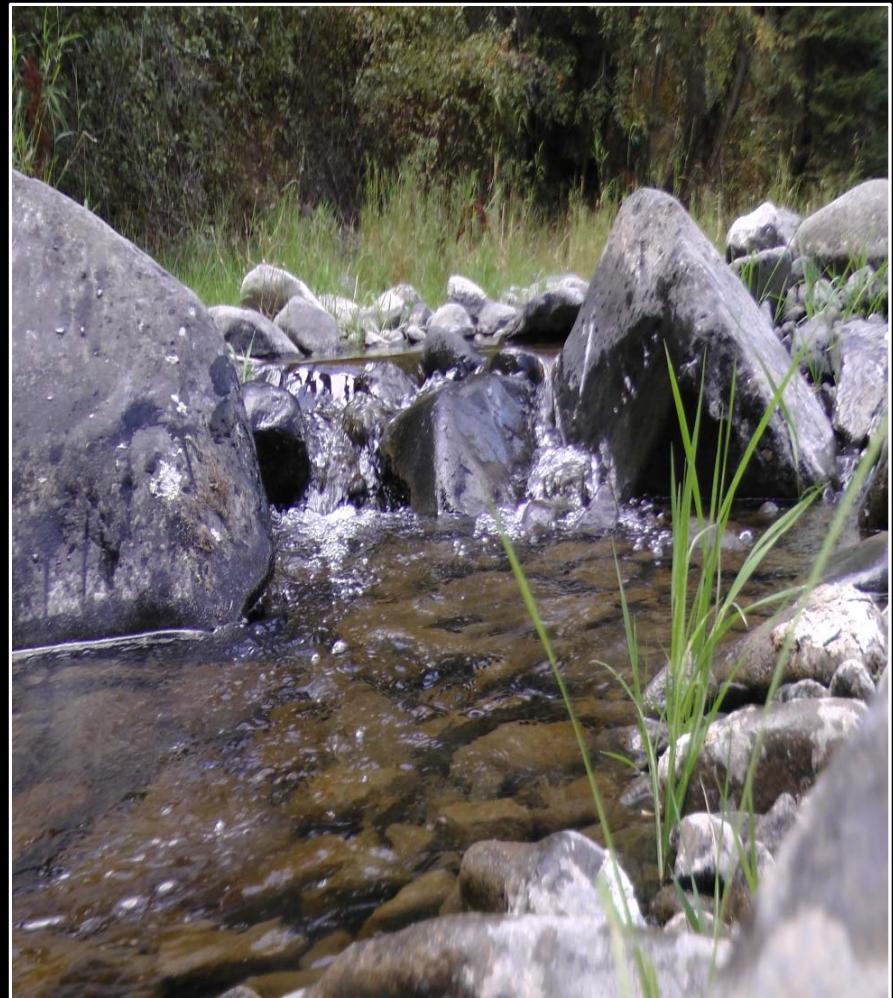
Juvenile Rearing Capacity

- How much did the increase in rearing habitat increase carrying capacity?
- Model rearing capacity as a function of available habitat



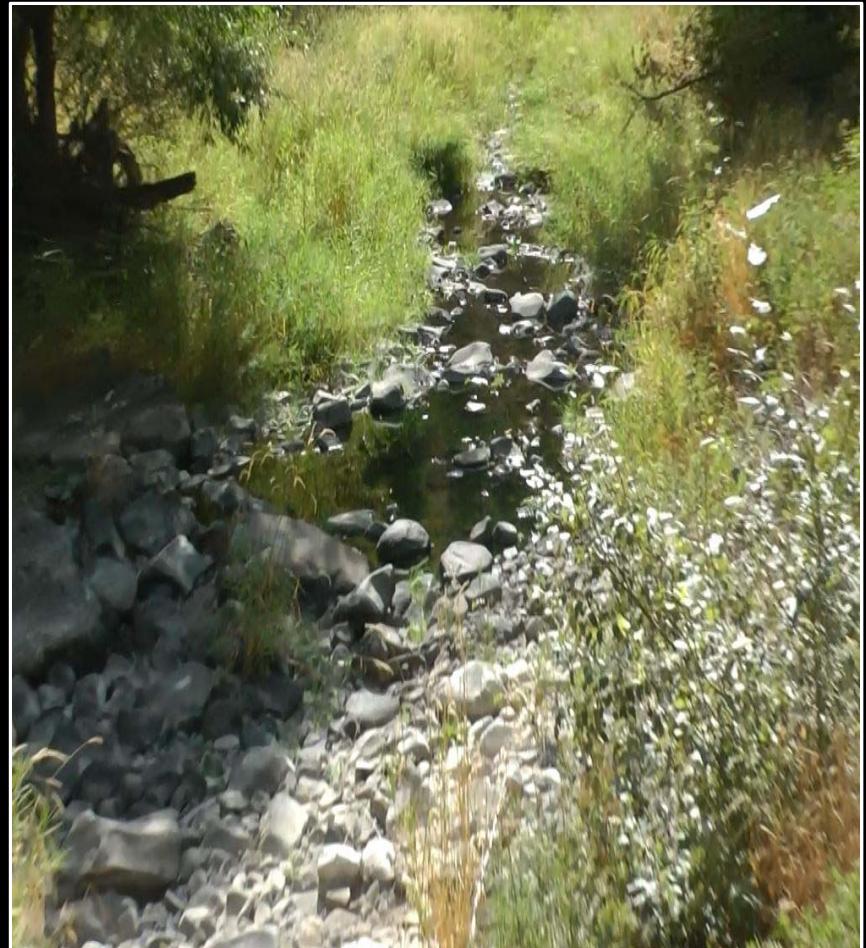
Conclusions

- 100% wetted Spring Valley and Little Bear Creeks
- Opened additional 8-10 km habitat
- Improved physical habitat metrics for entire 16 km
- Lower cost alternative to address low flow limitations



Future Directions

- Can we provide perennial flows throughout summer without exceeding drawdown limitations?
- Determine the optimum release that give us “biggest bang for the buck”
- Secure funding to increase capacity of reservoir and/or improve access at drawdown



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Questions?